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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.

No. VI.

FOLLOWING THE LEADER.

A SLEEPING babe is one of the most beautiful and touching pictures upon which the eye of man can rest. Less immediately striking, perhaps, but instinct with a nobler moral, is the artless and unsuspecting reliance of childhood upon parental guidance and protection. In the earliest spring-time of the affections—ere yet the budding hopes have been nipped by disappointment—when every scene is fresh and verdant, bright with the beams of a sunny heart—before experience has cast its dark shadow over the sanguine spirit—with what a simple, loving faith does our being build for itself a nest under the eaves of the only home it has yet known—how naturally does it wing its way thither from all that affrights it, and how securely does it sit there, and peer forth smilingly, upon the blackest, grimmest danger which walks the earth! Within reach of a father, what child sees peril? Led by a mother's hand, when does the suspicion ever cross his mind that his path will terminate in sorrow? Oh! the sweet confidence with which, in this relationship, helplessness throws itself into the arms of authority, and is satisfied—obeys, without thinking to ask what good will come of it—follows, without caring whither—absolves itself from all anxieties touching the future—and merrily sings itself to sleep. 'Tis most affecting! And when, at length, prying observation has discovered cracks and flaws where it looked not for them, and the painful certainty has crept into the soul, that not wholly, not unreservedly, may our trust lean even upon parental wisdom, affection, and power—we are conscious that our mistake consisted in, not the unhesitancy and fullness of our reliance, but in the misplacing of it, through ignorance upon what is mutable and frail. The disposition itself never becomes classed by us amongst the improprieties of life. We may pity its misfortunes, but we can never cease to render to its nature the homage of our praise.

This child-like faith, has it not, then, its proper object? Is this the only thing, born of God, destined to wander endlessly without a mate? Are all its early exercises, and early mistakes, designed to terminate in its own extinction? If so, why was it inseparably associated with our being, and why are all men made to love what, upon this negative hypothesis, can never bring to them aught but disappointment? No, no! It is not so: Truth is its appointed consort; and it becomes every votary of truth to take care that "what God has joined together, none shall put asunder."

Trust—simple, unsuspecting, unwavering, affectionate trust—this is the one pledge of fealty which truth requires of all her followers. It matters nothing what may be the incidents pertaining to a principle—if that principle be once ascertained to be an embodiment of truth, then must it be followed wherever it may lead you. Its external aspect may be singular—its features rough—its voice forbidding—its track may lie over the most unpromising and difficult country—but it were treason in a nonconformist, of all men, to doubt the prudence of accompanying it whithersoever it would. Immortal, it cannot die—immutable, it can neither deceive nor betray. What it is now, it always has been—ever will be. Like the magnetic needle, equally trustworthy to him who threads his way through trackless forests, and to him who commits his frail bark to the stormy deep. Here, doubt is unreason—and the obedience which asks no explanation of its orders is the highest wisdom. But, alack! we are unconsciously dealing too freely with an abstraction, and, in the pursuit of our own thoughts, have stayed too long already in the regions of the transcendental. Let us come down to a more practical exposition of our meaning.

Plainly, then, we have no sympathy—nor, with our views, can we have—with that dissent which trembles for its own existence, and sees, in the difficulties by which it is environed, a sufficient argument for silence and inaction. Its professors believe, or assume to believe, that its principles came from heaven, and will return thither. The exhibition of them, therefore, whilst it may bring inconvenience to us, and provoke the stoning to death of our conventionalities, cannot be held, consistently, at least, to expose the truth to wrong. With that weapon which knowledge has put into our hands, why should we forbear to smite a hoary-headed falsehood? Have we no faith? Is human cunning, directing what combination soever of human power, able to outmatch the energy of an immortal principle? Can chance destroy it, or neglect starve it, into helplessness? Is not its final triumph as secure as the throne of omnipotence? If these questions admit of but one answer, what practical moral do they enforce? Simply this—"Believe!"—and, if this be the obligation laid upon nonconformists, how egregiously must some of them have erred in respect of the path of duty!

"Believe!" Aye! in the intrinsic sufficiency of that which claims to be divine! Add not to it! Seek not to enhance its charms, distrustful of their power to win respect! Dress it not up in garish attractions! Never suppose that it is dependent upon your scheming, or that it can derive importance from your diplomatic management of it. It can live, it can hew its way, it can establish for itself an undisputed dominion, without any aid whatever from the little tricks by which men are apt to tickle their own vanity under cover of their desire to serve truth with success. Bits of titular ostentation, picked up in every quarter of the world, and stuck as a feather to the name which caps the advocate of nonconformity—official vestments, the outward *insignia* of an inward pretence which seems impatient lest naked principles should enjoy all the honours—clever approximations to a worldly dexterity in handling topics not quite in harmony with the general taste—smart contrivances, meant to skulk round to an object by tortuous bye-ways, whose ultimate direction few can make out—pomp, puffery, pretence, and every practice which grows on the soil of quackdom—all and every of these and such as these, proclaim our lurking distrust in the energies of truth.

"Believe." Heed not the whispers of the half-convinced, who, more alive to their own ease, than the final triumph of any principles, however great, seek to persuade you that the broaching of truth will do more harm than good. There is an infidelity in the counsel which betrays its origin. Never fear that what is essentially divine can ultimately work mischief in this world of ours, nor that the precious seed which you scatter upon the waters can be wholly lost. Exercise implicit faith in the vitality of whatever is intrinsically right. Speak what is in you, in wisdom and in love. Deliver your message, careless of the nods, and winks, and underhand signs of those whom the tenor of it may place in a false position. Consider yourself responsible but for one thing—to tell to others the story which has engaged your own faith. Settle it within your mind as indisputable, that truth is equal to any emergency, and will prove more than a match for any tactics, even the cleverest which human wit can devise.

As nonconformists, you have deliberately and by public profession chosen truth as your leader. See to it that you follow her, wherever she may conduct you—not merely as a matter of duty, but as an exercise of enlightened and unflinching trust.

The Bishop of Ripon as declared that all fees demanded for baptisms are illegal, but that "churchings" are legal.

GREAT VOLUNTARY MEETING AT JAMAICA.

Along with our other West India papers, we have received the first number of a new weekly publication, entitled the *Guardian and Jamaica Patriot*, established to advocate free trade, free labour, the abolition of capital punishments and oaths, the voluntary church principle, peace and temperance, &c. The appearance of a publication of such a character is a striking indication of the advance of sound principles among the population of Jamaica.

The most important matter contained in this journal is a long report of a great voluntary meeting, held at the baptist chapel in East Queen street, Kingston, on the 31st of August last, to which twenty columns of a supplemental number are devoted. We find the following description of the meeting:—"The chapel, which is capable of accommodating more persons than any other edifice in Kingston, was fully crowded—presenting a dense array of persons of all classes and grades. Planters, merchants, tradesmen, and labourers, all had respective representatives present—and all seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. There were, doubtlessly, very many opponents of the great and rapidly-growing principle of perfect religious liberty present on the occasion; but, though in the most courteous terms invited to avow and defend their state-church love, none availed himself of the friendly challenge. We are bound to add, that, though not by any means few in number, nor cold in their opinions, they listened attentively, and demeaned themselves most decorously. How far the speeches and arguments of the evening may have operated towards their conviction, we know not; but this, at least, we can assure ourselves, scarcely one could have left the house without bringing home with him much matter for reflection—much reason to ask, '*Cui bono* the compulsory system to which I am wedded?' In the galleries, and the body of the spacious church, were many gentlemen and ladies of the aristocratic circles. Several members of our colonial legislature honoured the meeting by their presence, and themselves by this evident desire to learn the wishes of so large a portion of their several constituencies, as was represented by the advocates of voluntaryism."

The chair was taken by Mr SAMUEL OUGHTON, baptist minister, who opened the proceedings with a firm but temperate address. The other speakers, who chiefly consisted of ministers, were Messrs WOOD, KENNEDY, BARRET, CLARKE, BAGSTER, DAY, and KNIBB. We reserve a report of the admirable addresses delivered until our next number. The following were the resolutions unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved 1. That this meeting is fully convinced that all state establishments of religion are unjust in principle—oppressive in operation, and injurious in their effects, whilst at the same time they are entirely opposed to the genius and spirit of the gospel.

"Resolved 2. That all facts connected with the history of the Christian church, abundantly prove that such establishments have signally failed to accomplish the object for which they were professedly designed—viz., the furtherance of pure and undefiled religion.

"Resolved 3. That in the opinion of this meeting the support of religion by voluntary contributions, is the only principle authorised by scripture, and that if permitted a full and unfettered operation, it would prove amply sufficient to meet the spiritual wants of mankind.

"Resolved 4. That this meeting views with deep concern the growing exactions of the state-paid church in this island, especially at a time when commercial and agricultural interests are so much depressed, and when the people are groaning under an unprecedented weight of taxation.

"Resolved 5. That this meeting pledges itself, by the use of every moral and constitutional means, to promote the separation of the episcopal church from the state."

The voluntary question is now the absorbing topic of discussion in Jamaica, and the columns of our excellent contemporary the *Baptist Herald*, are weekly occupied with facts and arguments illustrating the varied evils of church establishments. We observe, also, that the question is likely to be prominently brought forward in the approaching election of members to the House of Assembly. We trust the zeal of our West India friends and coadjutors will increase the activity of the opponents of state churches in this country.

MACHYNLLETH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.—The North and South Wales branch of the conference met in this town, on Wednesday, the 25th ult. A preliminary meeting was held at two o'clock in the afternoon, and a public meeting at six o'clock, which were very well attended. Some excellent speeches were delivered. A private meeting was held on Thursday morning; and at half-past eight an open meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed expressing a determination to assist the conference in every legal manner. New delegates were also appointed. At two and six o'clock meetings were held, which were crowded to excess.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.—A correspondent sends the following information:—I know a dissenting minister, within the range of your valued paper, who,

a few months ago, felt it to be his duty to refuse appropriating, at the bidding of the law, a part of his property for the support of the establishment. He clearly saw that allegiance to Christ, the sole Head of the church, and only lawgiver in it, was incompatible with voluntary acquiescence in the requirement of that law. He took joyfully the spoiling of his goods, and aimed at preserving a right state of feeling and Christian deportment towards the parties who enforced the law. Nor do I think any one has cause to complain of him in this respect. The clergyman who made the distraint, the very next Sabbath morning after the goods were sold, was obliged to read in one of the lessons for the day—"Behold, here I am: witness against me before the Lord, and before his anointed: whose ox have I taken? or, whose ass have I taken? or, whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed?" &c. A few weeks elapsed, and his horse, worth, it is said, forty pounds, through being over driven, and not taken care of, died of inflammation. A short time since, returning home in the dark, he dashed his gig against another, and smashed it almost to atoms. He and his attendant were thrown out with violence, and himself not a little injured. There was another person in the place, who took a needlessly active part in the matter; rejoiced heartily in the opportunity of injuring dissenters, and gloried in purchasing and possessing the goods. It is somewhat remarkable that this man's best horse died very recently of griping, occasioning him a loss, it is said, of thirty pounds.

A Presbyterian Anti-slavery Convention of ministers and elders connected with the presbyterian church (O. S.), is notified to be held in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, on the 17th and 18th days of September. The object of the convention is to deliberate upon the course proper to be pursued in relation to the subject of slavery, as connected with the presbyterian church.—*New York Evangelist.*

Another Feud among the Churchmen.—The tractarians have stirred up another conflict in the university of Oxford, which will spread through the country. The term of office of the present vice-chancellor, Dr Wynter, having expired, it is the intention of the Duke of Wellington, chancellor of the university, to nominate Dr Symons, warden of Wadham college, to the office, which is that of the greatest importance in the university. The tractarians declare that they will oppose this election, because Dr Symons was one of the board which pronounced Dr Pusey's sermon to be heretical. The election was to take place yesterday.

Mr Ward, of Balliol college, has been removed from the office of chaplain, which he held in Balliol college, retaining the emoluments of his fellowship. The *English Churchman* informs us, that he has also been prohibited officiating in the diocese of London.

Warspite, and Pugnacity among the Parsons.—Under the above heading, the *Gateshead Observer* classes together the following facts:—

"The chaplain of the Warspite has been severely reprimanded [for writing a letter, which lately appeared in the *Times*, strongly reflecting on the French squadron at the bombardment of Tangier] by the admiral in command at Gibraltar."—*Times.*

"Archdeacon Musgrave presented a pair of standards to the Second West York Yeomanry Cavalry, on the 11th instant."—*Church and State Gazette.*

"The clergy, like stewards, are commissioned to dispense food to the household of Christ, and they must value the practice of the apostles. . . . 'If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye are not consumed one of another,' was the warning of the apostle Paul to the Galatians."—*Archbishop of Canterbury's recent Charge at Maidstone.*

"The Rev. A. Irvine, chaplain to the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, *consecrated*, on Thursday last, the colours presented to the regiment by Lady Georgiana Curzon."—*Leicester Papers.*

The following is an extract from the prayer of Mr Irvine, as reported in the *Leicester Mercury*, invoking the Divine blessing in consecrating the colours of the Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry, who have been "honoured" with the title of "Prince Albert's Own":—

"Grant, in an especial manner, to these thy servants, to whom their sovereign has given the charge of maintaining order and tranquillity in this portion of her dominions, that they may be duly impressed with a sense of the high purposes for which they are associated together. May the fear and the love of thee dwell in their hearts, and direct their actions; so that they may not only be men of strength, energy, and courage, but lovers of order, equity, and peace. Upon these standards now to be committed to their trust, we fervently implore thy divine blessing. May they never be unfurled but for thy glory and thy people's good. May their defenders be joined together in unity of spirit, earnestly working together with their fellow-subjects, and with each other, for the peace and safety of our native land; ever mindful of the solemn account which they must one day give at the judgment seat of Christ."

Tithes in Wales.—It appears, from a letter in the *Times*, that the tithes in various parishes in Wales, to the amount of £13,719 11s. 3d., are enjoyed by English ecclesiastics. The recipients are the Bishop of Chester, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

The "Morning Post" and the State Church.—Our fashionable contemporary is so enraged with Lord Wharncliffe's education speech at Barnsley, in which he passes by the claims of the state church to be the instructress of the rising generation, that it pettishly exclaims—

"Better far that the church received at once the *fiat* of final abandonment by the temporal state, than that each new year should bring treachery and insult from the quarter to which she looked for protection and alliance."

More Religious Monopoly.—We observe by the annual report that the methodist missionary at the convict settlement of Port Arthur, in Van Diemen's Land, has been superseded by the appointment of an episcopal chaplain. The same system of undermining is going on also in New Zealand, under the auspices of the new Puseyite bishop.—*Anti-Monopolist.*

The Free Episcopal Church of Exeter.—The Rev. Mr Shore preached at the Exeter Free church on Sunday morning and evening last. The church was crowded during both services. It is calculated to hold about three hundred and fifty, but upwards of six hundred were computed to be present on Sunday evening, and hundreds went away unable to obtain admission. The mortification of the Bishop and the whole prelatical party, at the establishment of this Free church, is unbounded, and we give the Christian world joy of the fact.—*Western Times.*

Resignation of Bishop Onderdonk.—The episcopal convention of Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia last week, at which the principal or only business transacted, was the consideration of the resignation of Bishop H. U. Onderdonk, which, our readers are aware, he was induced to make at the instance of a large number of his clergy, who were scandalised at the reports current respecting his habits and character. Dr Tyng made an effort to have the convention sit with closed doors, in order exclude reporters—especially those of the *New York Herald.* It was, however, unsuccessful, as were also one or two subsequent attempts of the same kind. The letter of resignation was then read, which gave an account of the ill state of his health at this time, and which he declares has been gradually declining for the last sixteen years. He states that he took brandy and water as a stimulant, finding it to be almost the only thing which afforded him any relief when suffering the most intense and acute pains. He avers that the fact of his taking this liquor is the foundation for the persecution and injustice that has been done him, &c. The other allegations brought against him (relating to improper familiarities with females, &c.) he solemnly denied, and courted an investigation. The convention proceeded to the consideration of the bishop's resignation. Mr Lewis R. Ashurst offered a resolution that it be accepted. Horace Binney, Esq., moved a postponement of the question, and spoke at great length. The debate was continued by Rev. Dr Ducachet, D. Boyd, Rev. Mr Huntingdon, Rev. Dr Tyng, Rev. Mr Maxwell, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and the secretary of the convention—after which the greatest excitement was manifested in every part of the convention, and cries of "question," "question," "order," "order," were heard, and the president was unable for several minutes to restore order. The question was on Mr Binney's motion to postpone the resolutions of Mr Ashurst, and the vote being taken resulted as follows:—clergy, yeas, 11; nays, 52: lay delegates, yeas, 15; nays, 52. Considerable debate then followed, when the final question upon the resignation of the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk was taken thus:—clergy, yeas 51; nays 13: churches, yeas, 55; nays, 15; and 6 were divided. The resignation was therefore accepted, and Bishop Onderdonk is no longer the chief prelate of the protestant episcopal church of Pennsylvania. The convention then adjourned *sine die*, without electing an assistant bishop, or even making an attempt.—*New York Evangelist.*

The "Eclectic Review."—This periodical has long been the reputed organ of dissenters, and almost the only literary journal which has consistently advocated the principles of civil and religious liberty, and the doctrines of evangelical and puritanic theology. Under its present *editorial* management it has never swerved from a bold and strenuous maintenance of enlightened and liberal politics. Its conductors have not waited to watch the *vane* of popular excitement, to know which way the wind blows. Their aspirations have been to act as guides and leaders in the movements of the day, rather than mere chroniclers of events, or trading adventurers on the signs of the times. They are reviewers of present procedure; but they choose the things that are excellent, and things wherewith they may edify the age in which they live, for the subjects of discussion. They do not inquire for the opinions that are deemed *respectable*, that they may be classed among the *moderate*, and patronised by the timid and the temporising. This is a review for the *Time*, and belongs to the movement party. It is the champion for freedom, whether in the church or the state: the advocate of *free trade* and free thought, for generous intercourse whether between man and man or the nations of the earth. Church establishments and anti-state-church associations are faithfully dealt with, or served as they merit. Political injustice and electoral reforms, the oppressions of statecraft, and the demands of an awakened and confederative people are honestly exposed, or enforced according to the dictates of truth and wisdom. We are sure the dissenters cannot have a more honest or deserving organ of opinion. We hope they will not play false to themselves, or be beguiled by the fair and smooth pretences which may be attempted to wheedle their confidence, or wean their affection from a faithful friend. The Irish patriot and the suffering people of Ireland owe much to the *Eclectic Review;* but the Irish church and the endowed Presbyterian can cherish no feeling of gratitude for its exposures and details.—*Manchester Times.*

The Brazilian Treaty.—The *Liverpool Mercury* says the new treaty with Brazil, which has so much agitated the commercial world, contains no reference to the article of sugar.

Correspondence.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir—While it is unfortunately the fact that some dissenters have kept aloof from this movement, it is matter of congratulation to find you, in your "Ethics of Nonconformity," arguing the question so judiciously as to encourage the hope that ere long a union may be formed on the basis of the principle involved. Such a consideration, however, causes us to view with much regret certain exhibitions of hasty-tempered or crotchety individuals, who, acting on a very different principle from you, would throw in other apples of discord where already there are difficulties enough. Still more are such exhibitions to be regretted when they are—inadvertently, probably—allowed a place in your columns. These thoughts are suggested to me as I read a letter signed "J. Murray," in your paper of the 18th of September; and I feel confident that it will meet the views of many members of the Council besides myself, if you can find a place for the present remarks in an early paper.

I know not what are your correspondent's peculiar views on the constitution of a Christian church, but unquestionably the tenor of his letter is calculated to produce the impression that "this movement"—the Anti-state-church Association—is intended to enter the lists with the present generally received practice of churches in relation to their pastoral superintendence; and to lead to the establishment of something that he considers superior. Thus he sets out with stating the object of the association to be, "the restoration of vital Christianity to its primitive power, purity, and simplicity," and, after indulging in many remarks of very questionable temper upon the conduct of pastors, he concludes by asserting that in its success is written the entire downfall of what he is pleased to call "spiritual slavery." Now it appears to me that this is calculated to produce a very false impression of the object of the movement, and to drive further from us those friends whom we are anxious to have with us.

The fundamental principle of our association is simply "that all legislation by secular governments in affairs of religion is an encroachment upon the rights of man, and an invasion of the prerogatives of God;" and our object is simply to disenthral religion from that interference. It is of the utmost importance that this be kept steadily in view, for with this sole principle and object we may plead for the co-operation of all dissenters; but once admit, as principles or objects, the peculiar views of individuals or of sects, and then the association becomes unpopularised and strictly sectarian. Our contest is with "church establishments"—our object is their overthrow, and our mission is to unite Christians for this purpose upon the common ground of their dissent or nonconformity.

The terms which your correspondent uses in speaking of those who have not joined us are liable to much censure. "Horse-leech," "hireling prophets," and such like, may be very imposing words with which to turn a period, but they are not words the use of which can bring about the amity and goodwill we desire to see restored among brethren. I am pretty well known to be no devotee of a priestocracy, and to hold what many people would think very liberal ideas regarding the right and the duty of individual Christians to exercise what may often be held the peculiar and exclusive functions of a pastorate; but there is a time and a place for all things, and certainly the Anti-state-church Association is not the place in which to canvass such opinions. Moreover, when they are discussed, let it be in that spirit of humility and regard for a brother's conscience which ought to be the result of the thought that all such questions have always had two sides among both the learned and the pious, and that while there are the denunciations quoted by your correspondent against "hirelings," there is also the injunction that "they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel." I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Balgonie, Markinch, Sept. 28. J. G. STUART.

The amount of contributions to the Central Fund for education, raised by the congregational body, is now about £70,000.

Count Nesselrode, the Russian minister, accompanied by his daughter the Baroness Sebach, M. G. De Koudriaffsky, and his suite, left London on Friday night for Hamburg, on his return to St Petersburg.

Alderman Gibbs Again!—The *Times* of Saturday morning brings a new charge of suppressing accounts against Alderman Gibbs, lord mayor elect. In 1816, the Reverend Joseph Samuel Christian Frederick Frey, who edited several works on the conversion of the Jews, incurred a debt of £906 to Messrs Bowles and Gardiner, of Newgate street, for paper, on account of a Hebrew dictionary and a Hebrew bible. About that time he went to America, leaving £447 to be paid for the dictionary by a Mr Millar, and £454 for the bible by Mr Joseph Fox; friends who seem to have taken some interest in the publications. Mr Millar's part was duly paid. Mr Fox died soon after; leaving a will which recognised his interest in the Hebrew bible, and appointed as his executors the late William Allen, of Plough court, Mr Michael Gibbs, of Walbrook, and William Gyles, of Greenwich. Bowles and Gardiner claimed payment in 1817, and many times subsequently, of Mr Gibbs, as acting executor; Mr Frey came to England in 1837, and demanded an explanation; but the executor refused all payment, account, or explanation. Lawyers employed by Bowles and Gardiner considered, that in the meantime the statute of limitations had been suffered to bar the claim; and there the matter rests.

A Pleasing Retrospect.—A life of a Wesleyan minister, written by himself, whose scenes of labour were in Lincolnshire, from the year 1780 to 1822, concludes his account of them by stating—"I have enjoyed in my ministry 2,028 Sabbaths; read the Scriptures, two chapters for each day, 36,500 times; preached 8,112 sermons; occupied fifteen pulpits; and ridden 117,000 miles; and my salary never at any time amounted to £50 per annum.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, Oct. 7, 1844.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, held their usual weekly meeting at their rooms, 37, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday. Mr Sturge in the chair. The business was chiefly of a routine character.

ABERDEEN.—We (the *Aberdeen Review*) understand the following requisition to Messrs Sturge and Crawford is in the course of signature; and from the well-merited popularity of these distinguished friends of the liberal cause we have no doubt of its being numerously signed:—

Requisition to Joseph Sturge, Esq., and William Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P.

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Aberdeen, beg to express our high admiration of your patriotic and independent exertions in support of the principles of civil freedom and religious liberty, and feeling persuaded that your presence amongst us would greatly tend to the advancement of that cause which owes so much to your combined and unbending advocacy, we urgently and earnestly request that you will visit our city at your earliest convenience.

We are, gentlemen, yours most respectfully.

General News.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

THE HELLENIC ASSOCIATION.—A society under this titlehas recently been formed for the purpose of introducing into Greece an improved system of education, embracing the moral sciences, mechanics, agriculture, and the useful arts generally. The youths are to be selected by the university of Athens, and the expenses to be paid by the association, in whole or in part, according to circumstances. The religious belief of the youths is not to be interfered with.

THE VICTORIA PARK.—A communication is said to have been made from the directors of the East London waterworks to her Majesty's Commissioners of woods and forests, in which the former very liberally offer to supply two or three fountains in the Victoria park with an abundant quantity of water gratuitously, provided it is subsequently permitted to flow into public baths to be erected in the vicinity for the use of the poor. Several benevolent gentlemen, at the head of whom is Mr William Cotton, governor of the Bank of England, are at present projecting a plan for the erection of baths at the east end of the metropolis, where the poorer classes of society may be enabled to obtain luxuries so conducive to health, and of which they are at present totally deprived, at a charge commensurate with their means. The want of public baths, or indeed any place for bathing, at the east end of the town, has been severely felt, and there are few ways in which their promoters can become greater benefactors to the poor.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The daily papers are already busy in forestalling the account of this ceremony (at which the Queen is to assist), by publishing minute particulars of the probable proceedings. In place of the future, use the past tense, and we may read the account of the event a fortnight before its occurrence! It is generally supposed that the 23rd instant will be the day on which her Majesty will visit the city, on the occasion of opening the Royal Exchange. The number of persons to be invited to dinner will not exceed 1,300. The viands, wines, plate, seats, &c., are to be done by contract, and tenders have been sent out to six of the most eminent houses in the city for the purpose of ascertaining the amount per head. The collation is to be cold, On the arrival of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert at the western boundary of the city—Temple bar—attended by the great officers of state, the Lord Mayor and the different civic authorities will be in waiting there to meet the royal *cortège*, and the Lord Mayor will receive the Queen in due form, and precede the Queen and royal party along Fleet street, up Ludgate hill, through St Paul's churchyard, and by Cheapside to the western or grand entrance of the Royal Exchange, where a temporary carriage way is in formation, to admit of her Majesty alighting at the steps of the portico. The committees have directed Mr Wyon to execute two medals to be distributed on the day of the opening of the Royal Exchange, in commemoration of that interesting and important national event. We reserve the best intelligence till the last—there is every reason to believe that the day will be kept as a partial holiday.

OVERSEERS CALLED TO ORDER. — PARISH OF ST MARY, ISLINGTON.—In this extensive and populous parish it has been the practice of the overseers to rate the owners only of all the smaller tenements, so that the humbler classes of society have been deprived of the parliamentary franchise. This custom of compounding has been pursued notwithstanding the 23rd clause of 59th Geo. III., cap. 12, which provides that nothing therein contained shall be held to authorise the assessing of any owner not being an occupier in any borough where the right of voting for a member of parliament shall depend on being rated to the relief of the poor. The omission of the occupiers from the rate is also in direct defiance of the order of the Poor law commissioners of June 22, 1837. Under the advice and with the assistance of the Registration committee of the League, the Islington Free-trade Registration association intimated a prosecution against the parish overseers for the penalty for disobedience to an order of the Poor law commissioners, under the influence of which "persuasive force" the overseers have placed 1017 compound householders on the rate books, who will all next year be qualified to be registered.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths from all causes in the week ending on Saturday last was 932, an increase of 32 upon the weekly average of the last five summers, but a decrease of 14 upon that of the last five years. There is still a considerable increase under the head of epidemic diseases, the number of deaths from disorders of this class in the last week being 232, while the average of the last five summers is not higher than 191. Among these, small pox alone carried off last week 26 persons more than the weekly average of former years.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF SHARES IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Friday afternoon, at the Auction mart, Mr Shuttleworth put up for sale by auction 100 shares in the Thames tunnel, upon which £50 each had been paid up, amounting to £5,000. The attendance of capitalists was rather numerous, in consequence of the same auctioneer having several other lots of valuable property to dispose of, but they appeared to "resolve unanimously," that this was a bad lot, and after a very sluggish and slight competition, they were knocked down to an extensive shareholder in the undertaking at the excessively low price of 6s. per £50 share, realising only £30, and £4,970 less than had been paid for them. The sale was a *bonâ fide* one, the shares having been put up by the executors of a deceased gentleman.

A DRUNKEN CLERGYMAN.—On Tuesday week the Rev. Thomas Hanbury was brought before the sitting magistrate at Marylebone, Mr Rawlinson, charged under the following disgraceful circumstances:—police-constable Bartlett, 82 D, deposed that on the previous night, about twelve o'clock, as he was on duty in Duke street, Oxford street, he saw the prisoner drunk, and quite incapable of taking care of himself. A cabman, who was present at the time, said that he had brought the prisoner from the Haymarket, and was unable to obtain from him any information as to his real place of abode. He (the cabman) further stated, that he had, upon a former occasion, driven the prisoner, who described himself to be a clergyman. Mr Rawlinson (to the prisoner): What is your answer to this charge? Prisoner: I am very sorry; but I was certainly tipsy. Mr Rawlinson: What are you? Prisoner: I am a clergyman. Mr Rawlinson: Not a clergyman of the church of England, I hope? Prisoner: Yes, I am, Sir. Mr Rawlinson: Then why did you tell the inspector at the station house that you were a "grazier?" I perceive by the charge-sheet that you did so. Prisoner: I occupy land, and I thought that the description, "grazier," was, therefore, sufficient; I afterwards mentioned that I was a clergyman. Mr Rawlinson: For a person in your situation, I shall inflict a penalty of 20s. The rev. gentleman (who is about sixty years of age, and who said at the station that he was staying at the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate street) paid the fine, and left the office.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST GEORGE'S MARKET.—On Monday night a fire broke out in one of the shops in St George's market, a large space of ground behind the London road, Southwark. A long range of butchers' shops and three or four tall houses on the opposite side of Butcher's row were consumed before the arrival of the engines. When the firemen arrived some time was lost in waiting for water; but as soon as that could be obtained the engines were worked with full vigour. Owing, however, to the firm hold the flames had previously obtained, a long time elapsed before the least impression was made upon them. Meanwhile it continued its course with great fury, destroying in its progress sundry other stables, sheds, and slaughter houses. It next attacked a large warehouse belonging to Mr Floyd in Market street. The scene towards half-past eight o'clock was indeed awfully grand, myriads of sparks were sent flying in every direction, and, falling upon the houses in the vicinity caused the utmost alarm and consternation to prevail throughout the neighbourhood. The flames next broke through the windows of an extensive house belonging to a chairmaker, and owing to the very inflammable nature of the stock contained therein, the building was, in the almost incredibly brief space of ten minutes, one complete burning mass. Notwithstanding that the firemen were beset on every side by the continual falling of roofs and heavy beams, they worked without the least intermission until nine o'clock, when it at last became apparent that the flames were yielding beneath the power of the antagonist element they were casting upon it. In the course of another half-hour all further danger of the fire extending was dissipated. The total number of buildings destroyed cannot at present be ascertained, but at a moderate calculation they must amount to upwards of thirty. Some were certainly in a very ruinous and dilapidated condition. The origin of this fire cannot be learned.

PROVINCIAL.

EDUCATION.—ALTON, HANTS.

On Thursday, Oct. 3rd, the new school room, for the use of the British and Sunday schools in Alton, was opened by meetings of the most impressive and animating kind. Not only was there a large assemblage of the friends of education from the town and neighbourhood, but the interest of the day was further increased by the presence of Mr J. Burnett, independent minister, of Camberwell.

At twelve o'clock Mr Burnett gave a lecture on general education in the school room, when it was filled by an attentive audience, who showed their pleasure by repeated applause. A very brief outline of the lecture is all that can be reported, in which the speaker, after a few introductory observations, went on to deliver his remarks under the three following heads:—

1. All ought to be educated to the fullest possible extent. This was most convincingly proved from the nature and design of the human mind. It is made with certain powers, which are to be trained and brought into the best possible state, as the works of a machine are polished and perfected as far as they can be. What would be thought of the mechanic who left any rust upon the wheels? The powers of the mind are its wheels, and by what rule shall it be fixed how much rust is to be rubbed from the lowest order of the people, how much more from the working classes, how much more from the middle classes, and how much more from the highest classes, on whose wheels neither polish nor oil is spared? There is not a different mind for different ranks. All have the same mental constitution. There is not a mechanic's mental constitution, nor a middle class constitution, nor an aristocratic constitution—nor is there a royal mental constitution. The mind is the same in the child of a beggar or the child of the Queen. It differs only as it is differently educated. These very names of various classes are bad. They are confused. The terms "higher and lower" sound as if the one were born to keep down the other, instead of all being brethren with common rights and interests. Then the name of "working classes" was invented, as if all others were the idle classes. No name is good, showing that all are wrong. The attempt to make distinctions is contrary to the will of the Creator, who meant all men to form one universal brotherhood. To all is given the same mental constitution, and in all is it to be educated in the best possible manner. In educating the mind, care is needful to understand it. The instrument may be spoiled by ignorance. If the watch be wound up the wrong way, it will be injured or broken. But just as a watch cannot be made to go too well, so neither can the mind be made to go through life too well. The plan of perfecting things only to a certain extent is practised in nothing else by any enemy of education. In manufactures and agriculture, every one aims at the best condition. Even then, apart from the plain commands of Scripture, the nature of the mind itself proves it is to be educated to the fullest possible extent.

2. From this the natural question follows, How are all to be educated? Some are differently placed in respect of families, circumstances, and religious denominations. But the social principle is universal. Different countries have different productions, to bind all nations together in brotherly intercourse and interest. Where all are to be educated, it will not do to have creeds and catechisms, but "the bible, and the bible only." So should men be educated as Britons and as human beings. This is the principle of the British system of instruction.

3. Some objections to general education. Of these few are worthy of notice, while none will bear examination. One is, that there will be no servants. 'What then?" he exclaimed; "and would you keep down and crush the minds of others in order to be served by them? I would rather be my own servant." God meant not the comforts of one to be obtained at the sacrifice of another. There are many other causes beside ignorance for continuing the difference of masters and servants. The more a servant is taught, the better service will be given. Servants ought to be educated, and have the time and means for improvement. Who likes to be served by an ignorant servant any more than by an ignorant horse? Perhaps there is a little jealousy in the case. Now, if the mistress cannot make out her accounts or tell her geography as well as the maid, she had better take it good-humouredly, and have, not only the labour paid for, but the help of the education received at the British school.

But some say, "It will destroy all other schools." This is always the argument against every great improvement. It is the stage-coachman's argument against railways. But is it to stop the trains? are the schools of the people to be put down by it? are ten thousand persons to perish in ignorance because ten masters have each their little school? Masters, like others, must live by their vocation, and not by the depression of the people. Let them learn this system if they cannot get on without it. Let no man cry "Halt!" to this great national march of improvement, but aid the endeavour to educate the people to the fullest possible extent.

At two o'clock, dinner was provided in the Mechanics' Institution, a handsome room lately erected by the Messrs Crowley, which was kindly lent for the occasion. After dinner donations were given, by friends not residing in the town, to a considerable amount, in liquidation of the cost of building the school room.

At five o'clock, a public tea meeting was held in the school room, when accommodation could hardly be afforded to the numbers who crowded to attend it. After tea, the chair was taken by S. Smither, Esq., of Oldham, and the meeting was addressed by the neighbouring dissenting ministers, as well as by John Seymour, Esq., of Oldham, and W. Holmes, Esq., of Alton; an address was also given by Mr Burnett, in which he showed that England's present power and glory were owing to her education. He traced, in the most masterly style, the rise and progress of civilisation in this country from its state of barbarism down to the present time. He then urged on all the duty of helping the great cause of education. No man should say, It is no business of mine. It is every man's business to feel for all as brethren, and not to say with Cain of old, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In conclusion, he asked, if any

man would say this school was not wanted. If so, let him stand forward. He should like to see the man. He should like to see the curiosity. He was fond of examining extraordinary specimens of natural history. He would go round the neighbourhood and show such a man how little he knew the wants of others. After thanks were voted to Mr Burnett, for his kind and able assistance, the meeting closed with praise and prayer. It closed, but will not soon be forgotten. Long will the day live in the memories of those, whose energies were roused and whose hearts were inflamed by the commanding eloquence of the well known advocate of universal education.

The school room is built at the back of the congregational chapel, of which Mr H. M. Gunn has lately become the minister. The plans were furnished by Mr F. Poulton, architect, of Reading. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion by flowers and banners, and was styled by persons of judgment, the model of a school room. May it be as useful as the warmest friends of a sound and scriptural education can desire.

Mr Williams, M.P., and his Constituents.—The annual meeting of the Coventry constituency was held on Monday week, in St Mary's hall, to receive Mr Williams's account of his conduct in parliament last session. He referred the meeting to the list of his votes, which he had published and placed in the hands of every freeman. He enlarged on the bad management of the public business, by which time was wasted during the first five months of the session, and then measures were so hurried at last, that members could not possibly master the subject of each.

Owing to such an irregular mode of conducting public business, the House was compelled to meet at noon and sit till one on the following morning; so that members had only eleven hours to sleep and rest, and to make themselves acquainted with the merits of bills, many of which contained from one hundred to one hundred and fifty clauses; and bills of this length and magnitude were not unfrequently hurried through the House at two o'clock in the morning. The government only took three days to carry a bill through, and it was utter folly for an individual member of parliament to attempt to carry any measure. Such was the whole system pursued during the last six weeks, that if a member wished to oppose any clause in a bill, he must be in constant attendance from, perhaps, twelve in the day till two the next morning; and thus it was that bills became law without sufficient previous consideration, and frequently without consideration at all, on the part of the general body of the representatives of the country. The whig government acted with much greater fairness in this respect. Many bills had been passed last session, which not a single member of the Houses of Lords or Commons had an opportunity of reading through [shame]. He dilated on the Railway bill, and especially on the clause, which he had supported, securing to third-class passengers better accommodation. He urged the necessity of doing "justice to Ireland;" defended his support of the Dissenters' Chapels bill against the wishes of his constituency; and deplored the wretched state of the agricultural population. In a short conversation with Mr M'Lean, an Irishman, Mr Williams contended that repeal would entail disastrous consequences on Ireland. Thanks were unanimously voted to Mr Williams, and briefly acknowledged.

The Registration.—The revision of parliamentary voters is now, for the most part, completed throughout the provinces. The result is generally favourable to free-traders. Such of the accounts as we have met with in addition to those given last week we subjoin. In the following places the free-traders have been bettered by the revision as follows:—Exeter, 127; Brighton (borough 11, county, 75), 86; Flint, about 70; Bewdley, 8; Dover, 30; Warrington, 32; Bury (Lancashire), 15; Bridgewater, 6; Cheltenham, 62; Maldon, 51; Carmarthen, 42; Devizes, 9; Frome, 15; Oxford, 13; Wakefield, 5; Blackburn, 25; Bath, 9; Plymouth, 59; Stonehouse, 9. The revision at Leeds gives a gain of 43, and at Nottingham of 4, to the tories. For the northern division of the county of Durham the free-traders have gained 7. In Wales they have generally been gainers.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science appears to have revived this year, at York, all its popular interest; which was somewhat damaged by its exile last year to the remote regions of Munster. The attendance was very numerous, of members as well as strangers, including the Marquis of Northampton, the Earls Rosse, Enniskillen, Fitzwilliam, and Tyrconnell, Lord Ranelagh, the Dean of Ely (Dr Peacock), Professor Liebig, Mr Warburton, M.P., Sir J. V. Johnstone, Sir P. G. Egerton, Sir C. Lemon, the Dean of Manchester, Sir Isambert Brunel, Sir W. Jardine, Mr W. V. Harcourt, the Chevaliers Bunsen and Schomberg, the American Ambassador (Mr Everett), Mr Leonard Horner, Mr G. R. Porter, Colonel Sykes, Colonel Everest, Mr W. Thorpe, Sir David Brewster, Mr Faraday, Mr Murchison, Colonel Sabine, Sir H. de la Beche, Sir W. R. Hamilton, Professors Sedgwick, Bachetti, Whewell, M'Culloch, Wheatstone, Graham, Ansted, Mosely, Phillips, and Forbes, Mr Lyell, Dr Robinson, Dr Daubeny, Mr Rennie, Mr Vignoles, Mr Scott Russell, Mr Matteucci, Dr Falconer, Mr Featherstonhaugh, Sir James Clarke Ross, Mr Euton Hodgkinson, Dr Hodgkin, Mr Pritchard, Dr Scoresby, Mr West, &c., &c., &c. The proceedings were highly interesting.

The Dean of Ely was elected president, as successor to the Earl of Rosse, and delivered a very able review of the society's past proceedings, congratulating the members also on the prospects for the future. He said that next year a congress of men of science, who had devoted special attention to the subject of magnetism, among whom was the celebrated Humboldt, was expected to meet in England, probably at the same time and place as the British Association.

The most interesting piece of business connected with its sittings was a warm controversy between the Dean of York and Professor Sedgwick, respecting the Mosaic account of the creation. This took place on Friday week. At the meeting of the geological section on that day, the Dean of York read a paper entitled, "Critical Remarks on certain Passages of Dr Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise." The large room appropriated to that section was crammed with auditors, in expectation of some stirring discussion, and numbers went away unable to obtain admission. The subject being one of general interest, we give the fullest account of the discussion with which we have met:—

"The Dean directed his observations entirely to Dr Buckland's theory of cosmogony; and he attempted to reconcile observed geological facts with the Mosaic account of the creation. The Dean conceived it to be impossible for the action of rain-water on granite rocks to have decomposed them, and to have formed the upper series of rocks in a succession of ages, as Dr Buckland had affirmed. The very elements of which the upper strata consist were wanting in granite; therefore it could not be supposed that by any decomposition whatever of those rocks the upper strata could be formed. The theory he wished to substitute for that propounded by Dr Buckland was one that would, he thought, reconcile the whole observed phenomena with the account of Moses, that the world was created within a comparatively short period. He supposed the earth, and the air, and the waters of the earth, to have been created at one time, and thickly stocked with inhabitants; that by the action of volcanoes on land and under the sea, and by a great and sudden flood of water over the land, the upper strata were deposited, and the animals then living were destroyed, and thrown together in masses, so as to form the strata of fossil organic remains now found in various parts of the world. The Dean contended, also, that the asserted order of superposition in rocks at different periods was contradicted by the fact that, in several instances, what are termed the primary rocks are found resting upon the transition and secondary strata; which he maintained could not be if there had been, as geologists asserted, a regular order of formation at different and distant epochs.

"Professor Sedgwick undertook to reply to the Dean of York's objections; Dr Buckland being prevented from attending the meeting by a sudden domestic calamity. The Professor's reply occupied an hour and a half; and it was a most slashing, uncompromising, and almost annihilating speech. He commenced by apologising on behalf of the council for their having allowed such a paper as the Dean of York's to be read. The principal object of the British Association, he observed, was the discovery of facts whereon theories might be based; but it was altogether foreign to their plan to discuss mere hypotheses, without any facts to support them, such as that of the Dean's. An exception, however, had been made in his case, partly from the position he holds, and more especially from the general feeling entertained on the subject of cosmogony, and the desire which many individuals possessed of seeing the facts of geology reconciled with the Mosaic account of the creation. The Dean of York's hypothesis was not only unsupported by facts, but it was in direct opposition to them; and it showed that he was utterly unacquainted with the elements of the science. The reverend Professor then, in an energetic manner, proceeded to state many of the phenomena of geology, to prove the utter impossibility of the work of creation having been completed within the limited period supposed by the Dean. In the first place, the distinct organic remains found in strata lying one above another proved that the animals could not have been jumbled together by volcanic eruptions and floods; whilst the total absence in the upper strata of organic remains of animals found in those below, and the great dissimilarity in their character, were evidence that the former race of beings must have become extinct before the new race deposited above them was created. These distinct genera, which presented no type of resemblance to any form of living beings at present known, must have had time to grow, to propagate, and to perform all the functions of life, before they were destroyed; and in the strata containing vegetable remains, it was evident that vegetation must have been proceeding for a long period before each succession of plants were destroyed, and afterwards covered by another creation of plants. The occasional occurrence of primary rocks resting on the secondary and tertiary formations, was owing to the inversion of the strata, which had all been agitated, raised, and depressed; and in these convulsions of nature the orders of succession had been inverted—as could be readily traced. Professor Sedgwick admitted there were several parts of Dr Buckland's book with which he could not agree; but it was substantially correct. The hypothesis of the creation was a probable one, and was only put forth as such; but whether correct or not, was altogether immaterial, as not one conclusion was founded on that hypothesis. In making this assault on the Dean of York's theory, the reverend Professor was not sparing in disparaging expressions. He spoke of the inconvenience of allowing 'addle-pated' individuals to occupy the time of the association with their crude speculations: he said the Dean had shown himself to be quite ignorant of facts; that he should have come there to learn, and not to presume to teach geological truths; and that such indigested notions were merely 'tales for the nursery,' and not fitted for a scientific assembly. Alluding to the fossil remains of the great megatherium, which according to the Dean's hypothesis must have been caught up and deposited with other animals of a former creation, Professor Sedgwick said the Dean of York had altogether mistaken the age of the animal—he had forgotten to look the megatherium in the mouth. This objection, and many other of the salient points of the Professor's speech, were received with great laughter; and when he concluded he was greeted with several rounds of applause."

The Dean of York sat unperturbed while this answer was made; but then rose and said, with some allusion to "incivility" on the part of his antagonist, that they did not differ as to facts, but only as to the mode of accounting for them. Mr Warburton, M.P., who presided, offered a kind of double apology, for not stopping the Professor's harsher language, and on the other hand for allowing the Dean's paper to be read. The unusual style of Mr Sedgwick's attack made quite a "sensation." The Dean of York published his paper in the afternoon, under the invidious title of "The Bible Defended against the British Association." The Dean even carried the controversy into the pulpit; and the understanding that he would do so drew a crowded audience to the minster on Sunday:—

"He took for his text the third chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, the nineteenth verse, 'The wisdom of this world is foolishness;' and on this sentiment he enlarged, showing that the tendency of worldly knowledge is to render 'pigmy man' wise in his own conceit, and to produce infidelity. The sermon was a very good one, and was delivered with much eloquence; and, putting aside the circumstances under which it was delivered, would have been generally approved. Professor Sedgwick sat near the pulpit; and though there were no personal allusions in the discourse, yet the significant glances and smiles of the congregation showed their application of expressions to the members of the association."

At the general meeting in the concert room on Friday evening—Earl Fitzwilliam presiding—Mr Lyell delivered a lecture on the geology of the United States.

It is a curious fact, he said, that the principal geological formations of that country agree very closely with those of England; the organic remains found in the same formations correspond in genera, and many of them are identical with those found in corresponding strata in this country. The most important feature of the geology of the United States is their coal formation. The Ohio coal-field extends for a length of 700 miles, and that of Illinois is larger than the whole of England. The coal is formed in workable beds of considerable thickness; and in one instance there is a bed of coal forty feet thick, which comes up to the surface and is quarried like stone. Another branch of Mr Lyell's lecture was the consideration of the recession of the Falls of Niagara. He exhibited a large pictorial scene representing the bed of the Niagara river; the painting having, he said, been enlarged from drawing made by Mr R. Bakewell, junior, to illustrate the gradual wearing away of the rocks by the Falls. The ravine formed extends for seven miles; and there is no doubt that at one period the Niagara river fell over the cliffs at Queenstown, three hundred feet high. The present height of the falls is one hundred and seventy feet; and the rate of recession is one foot in a year. During the time that the falls have thus been wasting away the rocks, the great mastodon, whose immense fossil remains are found on the banks of the ravine, must have walked the earth—before (as is supposed) the existence of man.

At the general meeting on Saturday evening, Dr Falconer described the fossil remains of some gigantic tortoises which he had discovered on a range of hills at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, in Central Asia. These tortoises when full-grown must have been twenty-one feet long; and there is reason to believe they were not extinct until after the creation of man. In the same region, Dr Falconer discovered the fossil remains of gigantic antelopes and elephants, of species at present unknown; also some fossil bones of monkies.

In the Geological Section, on Monday, an interesting paper was read by Professor Owen, on gigantic extinct mammalia in Australia; from which it appears that fossil remains of animals of the same type as are found in Europe exist there, but of much larger size than they are found in this part of the globe.

In the chemical section on Friday, the subject of discussion was—the peculiar functions of alkalies in manure and in the nourishment of plants. It began with some remarks by Mr Wallingford on guano; and Professor Liebig carried it on more generally:—

He observed, that soda may often be found in plants performing the same functions as potass; it being nearly immaterial whether the alkali is soda or potass. The function of alkalies in plants he conceived to be, to decompose the carbonic acid, and to liberate the carbon to be assimilated with the woody fibre. For this purpose, any of the alkalies might serve; their presence being only essential as agents in the process of assimilation, and not as constituents of the plants. Phosphates, on the contrary, he considered as essential to the plants, and that their place cannot be filled by any other body. Though potass may be displaced to a great degree by soda, the Professor said that it could not be displaced altogether, as there are no plants without some potass; that alkali is, therefore, more essential to the growth of vegetables than soda: but in what manner its action is more essential was not stated. With respect to the application of common salt as manure, he was of opinion that it has no effect in supplying plants with their requisite quantity of alkali; for the muriate of soda remained undecomposed.

The subject of guano manure was also discussed, the result of which served to show that it is not a universal specific for poor land, and that the advantage to be derived from its use depends on the nature of the soil to which it is applied.

In the mechanical section on Saturday some interesting models were exhibited. One was Mr Prosser's wooden railway, recommended for its economical character, as it can be laid down at a cost of £5,000 per mile. Another was a machine enabling blind persons to print, instead of writing, letters and other communications; the result being embossed letters, also legible by the blind through the sense of touch.

In the same section, on Monday, Lord Rosse gave an account of his gigantic reflecting telescope. The spacious room could scarcely contain the people who assembled to hear the description of the vast machine:—

After some interesting details, most of which have, however, been made public, the noble Earl proceeded to describe the construction of his large instrument, a very perfect model of which was exhibited. Its focal length was fifty-three feet, and the mirror six feet in diameter, weighing three tons and three quarters. As the same species of mounting would not do as for smaller instruments, a different principle had here to be adopted. The

telescope was suspended between two solid walls of masonry, and the observations were made from four chambers, one of which, running up a ladder, could carry the elevation so as to observe altitudes from ten degrees to forty degrees, whilst the three at the top of the masonry could carry on observations which would extend from four degrees or five degrees below the pole, the right ascension of the instrument being easily directed by the party from a chamber by the use of a windlass. The weight of the lever apparatus was two tons and a half, that of the tube six tons and a half, and the joints and apparatus underneath weighed three tons more. To obviate the loss of time in the direction of the instrument, this was effected by a system of counterpoise, so arranged as to require only three cwt, the management of the telescope thus being placed within the control of one man. At some length his lordship detailed the plans of casting and polishing the specula, in which he had considerable practical difficulties to overcome, but in which he had finally succeeded. With a speculum three feet in diameter, he had made some very interesting observations on the nebulæ, and also discovered some new stars. It was the examination of the nebulous bodies in the heavens that he principally had in view when he commenced the construction of the telescope, fifteen years ago. He exhibited the drawing of a nebulous cluster examined through the great telescope: the stars composing it appeared as large as stars of the first magnitude, though the whole cluster of them, seen through a moderately-good telescope, appears only as a white patch in the heavens. In most of the nebulæ are seen filaments of light issuing from their sides; and Lord Rosse conceives, that when he brings his great telescope to bear on these filaments, they will be found to be composed of stars. In this manner he will be able to verify the ideas of astronomers; and not limiting his discoveries to new satellites or planets, he will make known the existence of suns and of planetary systems, compared with which our celestial system is but a speck in the universe.

Dr Robinson, astronomer royal of Armagh, stated that the dean of Ely had walked upright through the tube of the telescope, with an open umbrella, and that then he had not been able to reach the top.

In the ethnological section, on Monday, Chevalier R. H. Schomburgk, in illustration of a paper on the Aborigines of Guiana, introduced a native boy he had brought with him from that country. The boy is fourteen years old, has a very dark skin, and projecting lower jaws. He exhibited a specimen of his skill in blowing arrows through a tube, the mode of projecting them by the natives. The first arrow stuck in the cornice at the further end of the room; he afterwards fired eight arrows at the first as a mark, one of which split it; and a third arrow brought them both down.

At a general meeting, on Monday afternoon, invitations for the next meeting of the association were read from Bath, Cambridge, and Southampton; and Cambridge was selected. The meeting was fixed for the 19th of June. Sir John Herschell was elected president for next year; Mr Hopkins and Professor Ansted local secretaries.

At a numerous meeting of the General Committee, on Wednesday, grants were unanimously voted of sums for scientific labours, making an aggregate of £1,257. An account of the receipts exhibited a total of £1,558.

The proceedings closed with a meeting in the evening, at which the usual complimentary votes were passed, of thanks to the several institutions and societies that had favoured the visit of the association. The president then adjourned the meeting; to be next held at Cambridge, in June, 1845.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM GRAND SOIREE.

The Manchester Athenæum was established in 1836, to furnish intellectual recreation for the youth of the middle classes. It sustained a precarious existence, but incurred a heavy debt; last year a great struggle was made to free it from embarrassment; and a soirée, in October, at which Mr Charles Dickens presided, was the crowning effort. On Thursday last, another soirée was held to consolidate the prosperity of the institution; which has now 1,700 subscribers, a handsome building, a numerous library, established lectures, and a gymnasium. The festival was really "brilliant" in all senses; about 3,200 ladies and gentlemen composed the assemblage. We find the meeting reported at great length in the *Manchester Times*.

At eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning the guests who had been invited met various deputations from the literary and scientific institutions around Manchester, in the theatre of the Athenæum, at which meeting several reports were read on the condition and prospects of those associations, all of which went to show that the taste for knowledge in this district was very much on the increase. James Atherton, Esq., president of the Athenæum, presided on this occasion, and the company were addressed by Mr Cobden, M.P., and other gentlemen.

Seven o'clock in the evening was the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, and by that hour every available spot in the large building was filled with a most respectable auditory, including a very large number of ladies. The platform was also filled with many of our wealthy merchants and manufacturers, and their families. Among the more distinguished of the company present on the platform and in other parts of the hall were—Benj. D'Israeli, Esq., M.P., chairman; Lord John Manners; Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.; John Bright, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. George Sydney Smythe, M.P.; Rowland Hill, Esq.; W. Torrens M'Cullagh, Esq., barrister; James Crossley, Esq., solicitor; W. B. Hodgson, Esq.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that when he last had the pleasure of addressing the members of the Manchester Athenæum, one short year ago, they were then struggling for existence. Since that period the number of its members had nearly quadrupled, and their condition might now fairly be said to be flourishing. It was not inopportune in these moments of serenity and good fortune to call attention to the object for which they had struggled, and from circumstances which, if not desperate, had filled them with gloom. They were that night honoured by the presence of strangers, and of many deputations from similar institutions in that county, as well as from parts in the north of England, who sympathised with the Manchester Athenæum, and it may be their interest to know what were the real objects of such institutions, and for what purpose they were intended. The honourable gentleman then gave an historical account of the institution since its erection, pointing out, as he went along, the advantages of such institutions, if properly conducted, and judiciously supplied with papers, books, &c. His speech was very long, and is described by the *Spectator* as "the best he ever spoke—a real advance upon his fame." As it would be useless to attempt its condensation, we give an extract or two:—

When we for a moment conceive—difficult as it is to conceive, surrounded as we are here with luxury and pleasure—but when we conceive for a moment, when we attempt to picture to our imagination what is the position of a youth, perhaps of very tender years, sent, as is often—very frequently as I have been informed, is the case—sent from a district to form his fortunes in this great metropolis of labour and science: when we think of that youth, tender in age, with no domestic hearth to stimulate, to counsel, and control; when we picture him to ourselves, after a day of indefatigable toil, left to his lonely evening and dreary lodgings, without a friend and without a counsellor, falling into dissipation from sheer, sheer want of distraction; and perhaps involved in vice before he is aware of the fatal net that is involving him. What a contrast to that position does it offer when we picture him to ourselves entering, with the feeling of self-consciousness which sustains him, after a day of toil, entering a great establishment where every thing that can form the taste, that can elevate the soul, that can lead to noble thoughts and honourable intention that can surround him, is to be found. When we picture the comforts, and kindness, and sympathy which with proper conduct he is sure to command—this youth, who was formerly a stranger—when one pictures it in a proper and elevated sense, one looks upon this institution as a great harbour of refuge—a great harbour of *intellectual* refuge and propriety.

* * * * *

There are some men, as I believe, think that a period has arrived when a great effort must be made to liberate this country from the degrading thraldom of faction (hear, hear), to terminate, if possible, that extreme, that sectarian and limited view in which all human conduct is examined, and observed, and criticised—to put an end to exclusiveness, which in its effects is equally deleterious as that aristocracy of manner which has produced so much evil. And, as far I can understand, those views have met with sympathy from every part of the country [hear, hear]. I look upon it to-night—I hope I am not mistaken—we are met to consummate and celebrate this result, so far as the Athenæum is concerned—to celebrate, I say, so far as we are concerned, the emancipation of the Athenæum from the influence of this feeling [applause]. . . . . I look upon it as a part of the great national educational movement which is the noble and ennobling characteristic of the age in which we live [applause]. Viewing it in that light, I cannot content myself that it should be supported by fits and starts [hear, hear]. The impulse that has given us that movement, is one that may be traced to an age which may now be considered remote, though the swell of the waters has but recently approached our shores. Heretofore society was established, necessarily, on a very different principle to that which is now its basis. As civilisation has gradually progressed, it has equalised the physical qualities of men: instead of the strong *arm* it is the strong *head* that is the moving principle of society [hear, hear]. You have disenthroned Faust, and elevated upon her own high seat intelligence; and the necessary consequence of this great revolution is, that it has become the duty and delight equally of a citizen to cultivate his faculties. . . . . The youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity ["hear," and applause], but the youth I address have duties peculiar to the position which they occupy. They are the rising generation of a city unprecedented in the history of the world—a city that is at once powerful and new. In other parts of the kingdom the remains of the ancient civilisation are prepared to guide, to influence, to cultivate the rising mind; but they are born in a miraculous creation of novel powers, and it is rather a providential instinct that has developed the necessary means of maintaining the order of your new civilisation than the foresight of man [hear, hear]. This is their inheritance; they will be called upon to perform duties, and great duties; and I hope, for their sakes, and the country's, that they may be performed greatly. I give them the counsel which I ever gave to youth, and which I believe to be the best: I tell them to aspire [hear, hear]. I believe that the man who does not look up will look down [applause]; and that the spirit that does not dare to soar is destined perhaps to grovel [renewed applause]. Every individual is entitled to aspire to that position which he believes his faculties qualify him to occupy. I know there are some who look with what I believe to be a short-sighted timidity and false prudence at such views as these; they are apt to tell us, "Beware of filling the human mind with turbulent and ambitious aspirations; do not teach a youth to fancy himself that which he is not, or to aspire to that which he cannot reach." I believe these warnings to be delusions [applause] He who enters the world finds his level. It is possible that an individual, in his solitude, may be apt to mistake his powers, but let him go into the world, and accident soon teaches him the truth, even if it be a stern one. Association offers him the best criticism in the world; and I venture to say, that if he belongs to the Athenæum, though when he enters it he may think himself a genius, before a week has elapsed he will become a sober-minded individual [hear, and a laugh].

In referring to the scenery and civilisation of ancient Greece, the Chairman said:—"I can recall—when I remembered the name of the very institution that calls us together, I was reminded of the circumstance—I can recall, and I think I can name more than one gentleman around me who equally can recollect when he wandered 'the fields that cool Ilyssus laves.' I am aware—there is my friend, the member for Stockport (Mr Cobden), has a lively recollection of that immortal stream [laughter]. I remember one of the most effective allusions in the House of Commons made by him in one of the most admirable speeches I ever listened to—but notwithstanding that allusion, I would still appeal to the poetry of his constitution—and I know it abounds with that quality; I am sure he could not have looked without emotion on that immortal scene."

Mr Cobden responded, with thanks to Mr D'Israeli for elevating the estimation of the manufacturer in his novel. "In that delightful work with which the genius of their Chairman had lately favoured the world—he believed Mr D'Israeli to be the first man of distinguished genius, who, in a work of the imagination, had assigned to a man of his (Mr Cobden's) order, something like an honourable status in its pages—he remembered his Millbank and he thanked him for it [applause]; and he remembered Miss Millbank [laughter], and he thanked him for her too [applause]: he rather thought the original of Coningsby was present (Mr Smythe?): he believed he was not married, and probably Miss Millbank might be there too [much laughter]. In that delightful work Mr D'Israeli said, speaking of Manchester, it is the philosopher only who can understand and predict the future destiny of Manchester. He would venture to say that that philosopher would have but one test of the future greatness of Manchester; and that would be a mental, not a material test. Its destiny would be decided, not by the expansion of bricks and mortar—not by a multiplication of steam engines and the accumulation of wealth, but just in proportion as mental development went forward in an appropriate ratio with the development of wealth and material resources, just in that proportion would its destiny be dignified and exalted, or the reverse."

Mr Milner Gibson and Lord John Manners followed with effective speeches. The noble lord, in the course of his speech, remarked:—The magnificent example set by Manchester to all other large towns, and with which all England is at this moment ringing—that great undertaking to provide parks and walks for all classes of the community—open alike to the highest and the lowest—shows how well that truth is understood in Manchester, and I trust, before long, it will be followed by another step in the same direction—the opening of museums and collections of that nature to the people at large. Most encouraging, indeed, is it to witness the eagerness with which the people everywhere avail themselves of every opportunity which is offered them to frequent exhibitions of art, places of innocent amusement—still more gratifying their demeanour while there. The meeting I had the pleasure of attending this morning bore witness to another fact as to the taste of the members of the various literary institutions, which I think is remarkable.

Mr Smythe, M.P., was the next speaker, and delivered a most brilliant address. After a few preliminary observations, he said:—

You represent a great necessity. It seems to me that you, the men of Manchester, have determined to do honour to literature in a land where literature has too long been neglected. It seems to me that, with a spirit worthy of a younger and freer age, you have resolved to proffer to the author and the man of letters a reward of a simpler and less sordid character than the pay of this newspaper, or the hire of that review. Or, with yet more profound and far-sighted intentions, you may have resolved to redress the anomalies of a country which is governed by its journals, but where the names of its journalists are never mentioned—of a country where, by the most unhappy of conversions, it is the inventions which make the fortune, and it is the inventors who starve—of a country where, if a man of science aspires to its highest honours—the suffrages of his fellow-citizens—that man of science will poll by units, where the mere politician polls by hundreds [cheers]. And it seems especially meet, and right, and fitting, that you, the men of Manchester, should correct these evils, because there is an old, an intimate, and natural alliance between literature and commerce [cheers]. It is in virtue of this alliance that you cannot but regard with sympathy the homage which you see done by foreigners to letters. Why, the very ambassadors whom they send to this court are so many reproaches to our neglect of them. Who is the ambassador from Russia? A man who has risen by his pen. Who from Sweden? The historian of British India [cheers]. Who from Prussia? A professor. Who from Belgium? A man who has risen by literature. Who from France? An author and an historian [cheers]. Who from America? An author and professor [cheers]. But it requires no extraordinary spell of divination to prophesy to the literature which shall derive its impulse from such a meeting as the present—which shall result from such incentives—which shall be fostered and encouraged by such a sympathy as yours—a destiny yet more lasting and auspicious, because, as it will not be patronised by monarchs, nor fashioned by nobles, nor confined by prejudice, so it will be free, independent, universal, and, above all, tolerant, as your own free, independent, universal, and tolerant commerce [loud cheers].

Like Mr D'Israeli, he strongly condemned "the absurdities, the barbarities, or, what is even worse, the vulgarities of our party warfare."

Remember for one moment the fate of our last great man. Remember how he was branded and proscribed as an adventurer, because he was born to no hereditary acres; and then, when the gentle-judging and the generous, when men with large thoughts and large feelings, when men such as I see around me this evening, when the few gathered about him to fight his battle against the many, he was again branded and proscribed, because they were a few, as a caballer and an intriguer. Remember how, through his life, his views were thwarted, how his spirit was crushed, how his genius was blighted, how his heart was broken, how he was hunted to his grave; and then you may well

understand how, amidst calumny and misconstruction—how, amidst small men's envy and the insults of men yet smaller, he must often have pined for some such neutral ground as this, to which his harassed spirit might have flown away and been at peace [applause]. And with eloquence such as we have heard this evening, from my noble friend on my right, and the gentlemen around me, I think there are are none, even with a prospect of the dawning of a happier and higher toleration, of which this meeting is the guarantee—I think there are few even in this hour, now that seventeen years have passed over his grave, who will hesitate to exclaim with me, "Oh, for one hour of George Canning" [loud applause]!

After a short refreshment business was resumed, and brief addresses delivered by Mr Rowland Hill (who was warmly received), Torrens M'Cullagh, Esq., and Mr Walkin. After the soirée, dancing took place.

An Affecting Case of Enlistment.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—Being some time since in Bedfordshire, I had occasion to call on the pastor of a baptist congregation. This gentleman's duties oft leads him to the house of mourning, and he informed me that, the day before, he had been to a village two miles distant, to visit a poor widow in great affliction. She had an only son, by trade a blacksmith, whose earnings, with great economy, supported them both, and they lived in the same cottage. The son, going one day to a neighbouring fair, got entangled with a recruiting party, and enlisted. Before his departure for Chatham barracks, he went to take leave of his poor mother, and this, it appears, was her first intimation of the unhappy event. The loss of her son, and therewith her means of subsistence, coming thus suddenly on the poor woman, overcame her reason, and she entirely lost her senses, with no other prospect, to her neighbours, than that of her ending her days in a lunatic asylum! [We believe the sum of £160,000 was voted last session of parliament for recruiting the army, and the above case is a specimen of the working of the system.]

Early Closing of Shops.—A public meeting was held, at Hereford, yesterday week—the mayor in the chair—to concert measures for procuring the closing of the shops at an earlier hour than hitherto. It was resolved that the shops ought to be closed at eight o'clock all the year round, Saturdays and fair days excepted; and the meeting also pledged itself to countenance those shops only which close at that hour. A strong resolution was passed condemnatory of the late-hour system.—The drapers, haberdashers, hosiers, and hatters, of Leamington, commenced closing their establishments on Tuesday last, at seven o'clock; which arrangement is to continue till the 31st of March next.—The drapers of Bolton have again unanimously agreed to close their shops, during the winter months, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at seven o'clock, to commence on Tuesday next.—*Bolton Free Press.*

At the Arundel and Bramber Agricultural Association meeting—the Duke of Norfolk in the chair—his Grace said:—"I propose to give a premium, this time next year, of £50 to that farmer who shall have proved, to the satisfaction of a committee, to be appointed, that he has employed the greatest number of labourers, according to the size of his farm, during the forthcoming winter. I offer this simply as an experiment for one year, and I trust that it may be found to answer the purpose intended; and, if it do, I beg to call upon all my friends to join me in the speculation. If it should answer, I shall most readily continue the premium."

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—On Saturday last, the overseer of the parish of Bayford appeared before Mr James Espinasse, the revising barrister, at St Albans, to show cause why he did not attend at Hertford on the previous Thursday, as required by the act of parliament, to discharge the duties connected with his office. His excuse was, that he could neither read nor write.—*Hertford County Press.*

Effects of "Protection."—The *Sussex Express* of last week contains the unprecedented number of seventy advertisements for the sale by auction of farming stock. Ten of these are mere general notices of sale, and furnish no particulars; but the remaining sixty give the following immense quantity of live stock (to say nothing of agricultural implements and household furniture) to be brought to the hammer within the space of a week or ten days:—388 horses, 1098 neat cattle, 8927 sheep, and 557 swine.

Curious Application.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the Commissioners of Pavement of Gravesend was held for the purpose of memorialising the Home office to remove certain persons from the commission of the peace for this borough, on the ground that they notoriously desecrated the Sabbath by employing touters in the Star Packet office (they being themselves directors of the Star Company) on the Sundays during divine service. After an animated discussion, a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to Sir J. Graham for the removal from the commission of the gentlemen in question.

Serious Charge against a Clergyman.—The Rev. A. W. H. Rose, curate of Hyde, which situation he has only held a few weeks, was brought before William Sidebottom, Esq., at the Town hall, Glossop, on Saturday evening last, charged with having, the preceding evening, at Hollinwood, assaulted a little girl, only ten years of age, named Martha Thornely, daughter of a dresser in the mill of Mr Samuel Lees, at Glossop, under circumstances which are stated to be of a nature to preclude us entering into further particulars. It appeared that the girl's father and another man came up and rescued the girl, whose father inflicted a very severe beating on the rev. gentleman. After an investigation, the defendant was committed for trial at the ensuing Derby sessions.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Turn-out at the Flax Mills, Leeds.—A turn-out of the persons employed at several of the principal flax mills in Leeds has taken place, owing to the operation of the New Factory act, which came into effect on Tuesday last. The persons who have struck work, amounting to about 3,000, are nearly all girls and women, classed as "young persons;" but they have caused 300 or 400 male adults also to cease work, through the consequent stoppage of the machinery at the different mills. By the new act, no factory can run more than five hours without an interval of at least thirty-five minutes as a meal time, during which period the machinery must be stopped, and the hands leave the mill. Hence half an hour must be allotted for breakfast, and half an hour for tea. Heretofore, in some of the flax mills, breakfast and tea have been taken during the time that the machinery was running and the work proceeding, and in others the mills have been stopped only a quarter of an hour for breakfast and a quarter of an hour for tea; and thus, by the new act, the factory hours have in cach case been made to extend over a longer period of the day, though the actual hours of labour remain the same. As the factory owners announced their intention to adhere—as it was indeed imperative in law that they should—to the new provisions, the hands turned out at several of the mills, and refused to work on Tuesday and Wednesday last. We understand that at Messrs Marshall's mill, at Holbeck, a plan like that required by the new act has long been in operation; and therefore no strike has taken place at that extensive establishment.

Terrific Sport.—A few days ago a circumstance, strikingly illustrative of the awful positions in which our collier lads are continually placing themselves, occurred at a pit near Crow Trees. A party of hurriers had been amusing themselves for some time by clinging to the sides of loaded corves, dropping when they attained the height of about three yards—he who had the daring to mount the highest being considered the cleverest. One of the youngsters, however, got above the distance at which he considered it safe to drop; and, as the corve was ascending with great rapidity, he was carried upward, with the prospect, on reaching the landing boards, of being knocked from his holding, and dashed to the bottom. His fears impelled him to cry out; and fortunately the banksman heard him, and, with great presence of mind, stationed himself in such a position that he was enabled to seize the lad by the jacket, as he came within reach, and landed him unhurt. The depth of the pit is 110 yards.—*Bradford Observer.*

Attempt to Break Out of Gaol.—On the night of Thursday, a bold and well planned attempt to break out of the Derby county gaol took place. It appears that three of the prisoners had contrived to arrange a plan of escape from their cells, in the first place by forcing the bolt which secures the door, and afterwards to scale the wall by means of a rope prepared for the purpose. The way in which this plan was discovered was as follows:—Three weeks since, the officers of the prison found that the quantity of oakum which was given out to these three prisoners to pick was not returned, that it was deficient in weight; and this exciting their suspicion, they determined to watch their movements, and to make an examination of the cells, when they found pieces of rope hidden. No notice, however, was taken of this. The prisoners were closely watched, and it was found that they had agreed to attempt their escape. On the night of Thursday they commenced operations about seven o'clock, and it was discovered that they had contrived to bend the bolts of their cells in such a manner as to render their removal not difficult. They were visited about nine by the two turnkeys, whose duty it is to go round the prison. About a quarter to eleven one of the prisoners succeeded in effecting an entrance from his cell in the passage. He first went to the door leading from the passage and found it fast, and at the top of the stairs Mr Sims met him, and cast upon his face the glare of a lantern. Two officers secured the prisoner. A rope, made from the oakum, was found in one of the cells.

The Dreadful Explosion at Haswell Colliery.—In our last number, we gave particulars of this dreadful event, by which 95 lives were lost, and a short account of the proceedings of the first day's inquest on the bodies. On the second day (Tuesday), Beaney, a pitman, was examined, and gave his evidence in a very satisfactory manner. He had worked in the part where the accident occurred. He could attach blame to no one; for the ventilation of the mine was always excellent—the men even complained sometimes that the current of air was too strong for them. Every lamp was examined before it was permitted to be taken into the pit; and all were locked. All the other witnesses corroborated Beaney's evidence: one who had lost a brother by the explosion, and another who had lost a son, considered the explosion quite accidental. Scott, a pitman, said that the best ventilation would not entirely prevent such explosions. It was possible enough for the explosion to have taken place, if there had been a current of air into every part of the pit. If a heavier body of gas came off than there was air to overpower, an explosion might be the result; and it is his opinion that was the case in this accident. It was also possible for a sufficient quantity of gas to have come off from the removal of the jud as would cause the explosion. Mr Roberts, the "pitman's attorney-general," who has had a great deal to do with the late strike, endeavoured, by cross examination, to elicit something unfavourable to the owners or managers of the colliery; but in vain. On the third day (Wednesday), two witnesses were examined at great length; and their testimony supported that previously given. The inquest was adjourned for a week, in order that two practical men might have an opportunity of minutely inspecting the mine, to throw some light, if possible, on the cause of the accident. This is the most fatal colliery explosion that has ever happened in the Durham coal field. The wailing and misery in the neighbourhood of the colliery may be conceived from the fact that there is hardly a family in the district that has not lost some relative, and in very many cases the chief support of the family is gone. Fifty bodies were buried on Monday, the remainder on Tuesday; the funerals forming most melancholy pageants. The *Gateshead Observer* gives the following list of all the accidents which have occurred, during the present century, in Northumberland and Durham, in which fifty lives and upwards have been lost:—

1812.—May 25.—Felling, 92 lives lost by explosion.
1815.—May 3.—Heaton, 75 lives lost by inundation.
1815.—June 2.—Success pit, Newbottle, 57 lives lost by explosion.
1821.—Oct. 23.—Wallsend, 52 lives lost by explosion.
1823.—Nov. 3.—Plain pit, Rainton, 59 lives lost by explosion.
1835.—June 18.—Wallsend, 102 lives lost by explosion.
1839.—June 28.—St Hilda, South Shields, 51 lives lost by explosion.
1844.—Sept. 28.—Haswell, 95 lives lost by explosion.

Mr Bright, M.P. for Durham, has given the handsome sum of £50 towards the relief of the families of the sufferers at Haswell colliery, and several ladies and gentlemen of Castle Eden have set an equally good example to their neighbours, by subscribing liberally for the same purpose.

Melancholy Accident on the Croydon Railway.—About a quarter to one, on Saturday morning, an accident, likely to have been attended with most fatal consequences, occurred on the Croydon railway, immediately after the train had left the Jolly Sailors' station, on that line. A train having started some minutes before another, was overtaken at the above place; and, in consequence of the first one having lost its light, usually carried behind, as a warning to others not to approach, the second train was driven with fearful violence into the first train; and the consequence was, that one carriage was thrown entirely off the line, and various calamitous accidents occurred to different parties—some, it is feared, to a fatal extent—no less than seven persons being carried away, some of them, to all appearance, fatally injured.

Melancholy Death of the Rev. Jacob S. Smith, of Sunderland.—Mr Smith was appointed by the late Conference to the Sunderland circuit, and, during the short time he has resided here, he had gained the affections of the people amongst whom he laboured. His talents as a preacher were of a high order, his mind was richly stored with information, and he gave promise of extensive usefulness and great popularity. On Thursday afternoon he expressed his intention of having a single plunge in order to brace his nerves, as he had been in a debilitated state for some time previous. He left Mr Bell's shop about a quarter-past two o'clock, and proceeded, it is believed, to the North Sand. About half-past five, as Mr John Dobson, of Monkwearmouth, was walking on the sands, he found a suit of clothes. Mr Rapier, of Whitburn, was passing at this time, and had his attention called to the fact. To ascertain, if possible, to whom the clothes belonged, they examined the pockets, and found a small bill with Mr Smith's name attached. In a very short time the distressing news spread through the town, and it cast a deep gloom over the minds of those to whom he was known, and by whom his talents and virtues were appreciated.—*Sunderland Herald.*

On Tuesday last Thomas Brown was executed at Launceston, Cornwall, for the murder of James Millard, at St Elizabeth, in July last.

"The Pilot" is the title of a new midland counties journal, to be published weekly at Birmingham, to advocate "the great interests of civil, religious, and commercial freedom." The following summary of principles from the editor's opening address marks the line which he proposes to pursue:—

"Generally, the great principles of civil and religious freedom we honestly intend to advocate are these:—a government of men and not of property; the rights of man as possessed of reason and affections; the rights of the people to institute government, and when it becomes destructive of its ends to alter and reform it; equality against privilege; hostility to special legislation for the benefit or the injury of classes; the assertion of the rights of labour, which includes most nearly the rights of all; the advancement of moral and educational reform by the increase and diffusion of sound intelligence."

We cordially rejoice in the appearance of so valuable a coadjutor in the cause of reform. It has been the shame of radical Birmingham and its neighbourhood, that the political sentiments entertained by the majority of its population have hitherto found no adequate expression among its local journals. That evil is now removed by the publication of the *Pilot*. The new paper is exceedingly well edited—of a monster size, and an attractive exterior.

Carriage of Goods on Railways.—We are enabled to announce that the following leading lines of railway have resolved henceforth to become carriers, or, in the words of Mr Robert Browne, one of our Liverpool merchants, "to labour for themselves." The lines are the Great Western—the Grand Junction—the Bristol and Exeter—the Birmingham and Gloucester—the Bristol and Gloucester. These lines of railway have, within a few days past, resolved on making no allowance whatever to carriers, but to be carriers themselves, and to give the public every possible facility.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

Among the notices of insolvency in the London *Gazette* of Tuesday, is that of "Mr Thomas O'Brien, formerly of Fairfield, county Galway, and late a stipendiary magistrate." This was one of Earl de Grey's appointments, and was the subject of universal ridicule at the time.

THE ORIGIN OF FOGS.—The very common but mistaken idea, that the fog which we see of an evening hanging over the meadows, and by the sides of streams, is ascending, arises very naturally from our first observing it in low places, and, as the cool of the evening advances, remarking that it ascends to higher land. The fact is, however, not that the damp is ascending, but that, from the coldness of those situations, they are the first places which condense the before invisible vapours; and, as the cold of the evening advances, this condensation takes place at a higher level. A large portion of the vapour ascends to the upper regions of the atmosphere, where it cools, and becomes visible to us in the form of clouds; and, increasing in density by cooling, they gradually descend nearer to the earth, until at last, becoming too condensed by the loss of heat, they fall in rain, to be again returned in endless succession.—*Scientific Phenomena of Domestic Life.*

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 9th.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

The account of the visit of the King of the French occupies several columns of this morning's papers. The *Times* has accounts, by their own reports, from Eu, Treport, and Portsmouth. The royal visitors, including the King, Madame Adelaide, and the Duke of Montpensier, left the chateau d'Eu, in a carriage, on Monday evening, at six o'clock, and embarked at Treport by half-past six. This is the first occasion on which the King and Queen have been separated since their marriage. Louis Philippe entered his seventy-second year on Sunday. One novelty attended the embarkation.

"In this work of illumination the fishermen's wives took a prominent part, for on them was conferred the honour of lighting his Majesty the King of the French, as he walked from his carriage along the strand to the small barge which was manned to convey him aboard the Gomer. It may easily be conceived that about fifty of these women marshaled in a line as regular as soldiers, and each armed with a large and flaring flambeau, must, combined with their peculiar costume, have given a very peculiar and striking appearance to the scene."

More striking than appropriate, we think, especially in honour of one who once rejoiced in the title of "The Citizen King."

The following is a list of the distinguished personages who embarked, accompanying the King of the French and the Duke de Montpensier to England:—His Excellency Le Baron de Mackau, minister of marine and colonies; M. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs, attended by Le Capitaine Pellion, R.N., and Le Capitaine Page, R.N., aides-de-camp to his Excellency Le Baron Fain, chef du cabinet du Roi; Dr Fouquier, physician in attendance on his Majesty; and M. Pasquier, surgeon in ordinary to the King. Le General Baron Athalin, Le General Comte de Rumigny, Colonel Comte de Chabannes, and Colonel Comte Dumas, are the aides-de-camp in attendance on the King; and Colonel Thierry, aide-de-camp to the Duke de Montpensier. The royal party embarked on board the Gomer steamer of 450 horse power, and were accompanied by two other steamers. The weather was extremely favourable; scarcely a ripple on the water.

About day-break the French squadron approached the English coast, and the inhabitants of Portsmouth were early on the look-out for it. It was contrived that a sort of fleet, as it were, formed of the squadron of experimental gun-brigs, and one or two ships of the line, and some other vessels, should, by stretching out for some miles off the harbour in the direction of the French coast, at once act as heralds of the approach of the French vessels, and as a sort of escort to his Majesty up the harbour. Soon after the firing of the morning gun on Tuesday, the inhabitants of Portsmouth were aroused from their slumbers by a salute fired from the platform battery in honour of the Lords of the Admiralty. In less time than it would be supposed would be taken to dress, masses of people were to be seen rushing to the ramparts in the hope of catching the first glimpse of the royal visitor. The whole line along the platform battery, the King's bastion, and further on towards the mouth of the harbour, was filled with these involuntary early risers. The French steamer Pluton, forming a part of the royal squadron, approached the harbour considerably ahead of the other steamers, and thus announced their approach.

The first object on the Hants coast, as the squadron approached, was Fort Cumberland, where the royal standard was hoisted. Passing St Helen's on the opposite side, on the coast of the Isle of Wight, the squadron first came full in sight of Portsmouth with all the gay preparations which had been made in the multitude of craft of all sorts and sizes, from the man-of-war down to the cutter, which flaunted their flags and dressings in the bright air. At Spithead her Majesty's ships St Vincent and Queen, three deckers, received the royal steamer with yards manned, rigging dressed, and a royal salute, which was returned by the Gomer and the other French steamers. Salutes were also fired from Southsea castle and the King's bastion. A battery of forty-two pounders poured forth thunders as the royal steamers passed. The number of vessels in the wake of the Gomer was immense. Large and small steamers, brigs, cutters, yachts, traders, in short, every description of craft that floats in these waters, not to omit thousands of small sailing and row boats, filled with ladies and gentlemen in gay attire, and reminding one of the boat fairs in the rivers of China, made up a scene which, for grandeur and variety, is seldom equaled. The Gomer stopped opposite the Victoria pier about nine o'clock, in order that Louis Philippe might receive the mayor and corporation, who went off to present an address on board.

The civic party embarked in admiralty barges, and were most graciously received by the King in the grand saloon. The address, which was read by the recorder, besides the usual compliments, contained the following paragraphs:—

"Solicitous to welcome the illustrious guest of our beloved Queen with every demonstration becoming so great and memorable an occasion, permit us to assure your Majesty of the lively interest we take in your Majesty's health and welfare, and in the joyful celebration of your royal visit.

"We rejoice in the new era it is calculated to form in the history of the two countries, and in the hope it affords of a more enlarged and general intercourse between them, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, shall contribute to their mutual welfare, to the preservation of the peace of Europe, and to the advantage of every part of the habitable globe."

His Majesty received the address most graciously, and immediately delivered in English the following reply:—

"Mr Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses,—

"Gentlemen—It affords me particular pleasure to know that her Most Gracious Majesty your Queen has permitted you to present me with an address on my arrival on your hospital shores. I have not forgotten the many kindnesses I received from your countrymen during my residence among you many years since. During that period, I was frequently pained considerably at the existence of differences and feuds between our countries. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall endeavour at all times to prevent a repetition of those feelings and conduct, believing, as I do, most sincerely, that the happiness and prosperity of a nation depend quite as much on the peace of those nations by which she is surrounded, as on quiet within her own dominions. I was peculiarly gratified at being honoured with the presence of your beloved Queen in France during the last year, and it is a source of pleasure to be able to accept the kind invitation then given me to again visit those shores where I had been so generously treated many years since. I hope, under the blessing of divine Providence, that those kindly feelings will be long cherished between our nations, and tend to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind."

One or two pleasing anecdotes of the King's affability are related:—

The recorder is a very tall man, and his head now and then touched the beams under the roof of the deck. The King laughed, and, as if apologising for the want of height between decks, said, "We did not allow for your wig." Alderman Ellyett, one of those present, asked to have the honour of shaking hands with the King, on which his Majesty said, "I should like to shake hands with you all. I should like to know your names." His Majesty then asked the names of the mayor and recorder, with both of whom he conversed for a short time. He shook hands with every member of the corporation, and to some of them, who were slow in getting off their white gloves, he said, "Oh, never mind your gloves, gentlemen." When asked by the recorder to favour the corporation with a copy of the reply he had made to the address, his Majesty said, with much feeling, "I have no copy. My words are from my heart."

The squadron then proceeded up the the river amidst the vociferous cheering of the multitudes assembled on all sides, and the salutes of men of war. The Gomer anchored off the royal victualing yard. Nearly an hour passed before Prince Albert's arrival, and during the interval the Admiral Sir Hyde Parker and other naval officers paid their respects to the King.

Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, reached Portsmouth at twenty-five minutes past ten, and immediately proceeded in a barge to the Gomer. The King of the French was on deck awaiting his arrival.

"His Majesty the King of the French, immediately that he saw the Prince, hastened with eagerness to greet him, and not only shook him heartily by the hand in a manner which denoted a most friendly feeling, but saluted him on both cheeks, after the French fashion. The Prince returned the King's welcome with equal warmth, though his demonstrations of amity were confined exclusively to the English style."

The King also heartily shook hands with the Duke of Wellington. The French King, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington remained uncovered during their mutual salutations. The cheering on all sides was vociferous. The royal party descended on board the barge, and landed on the stairs at Clarence yard. When the King reached the top of the stairs, he turned round and bowed repeatedly on all sides, laying his hand on his heart. The party proceeded at once to the station of the South Western railway, where they were received by the directors. The train started from Gosport with the King, Prince Albert, and the distinguished personages who accompanied them, at eleven o'clock, and arrived at Farnborough station at half-past twelve o'clock, where carriages were in waiting, in which they immediately went off at a rapid pace towards Windsor. The special train was driven by Joseph Locke, Esq., chief engineer of the South Western railway.

The royal party reached Windsor at a quarter past two o'clock. The King of the French was received by her Majesty in the grand vestibule. The meeting of the two sovereigns was cordial, "their Majesties embracing most affectionately." A luncheon was served at three o'clock, and dinner at eight o'clock, on gold plate. No public display was made, the wish of the Queen that the visit should be looked upon as a private one being well known. The stay of Louis Philippe is limited to Monday next. There are to be three grand banquets, one of which is to be preceded (on Friday, it is said) by the solemn installation of his Majesty as a knight of the distinguished order of the garter. The preparations for this ceremony are most elaborate.

Among the presents brought over by Louis Philippe is a carabine or musket for the Prince of Wales. This is "teaching the young idea how to shoot" rather early, as well as a somewhat singular present from "the Napoleon of peace."

VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The Puseyites have been signally defeated in the election of vice-chancellor to succeed Dr Wynter. Notwithstanding their strenuous opposition there were for the nomination of Dr Symons, placets 882, non-placets 183—majority 699. Dr Symons is therefore vice-chancellor.

THE FACTORY TURN-OUT AT LEEDS.—Nearly the whole of the "young persons" who turned out at the Leeds flax-mills through the change required by the operation of the new Factories act, as mentioned elsewhere, resumed work on Monday morning, having come to a sort of compromise with their employers. Those masters who had announced that they would not pay for the holidays which the statute enacts shall be given to the factory-workers in the course of a year, have agreed to pay for them, which has given great satisfaction to the hands. None of the employers, however, have agreed to shorten the working hours of their respective mills, but they have augmented the length of the day's work to the same extent as the time for the hands to get their meals has been augmented by the new act. The full extent of each working day (except Saturday), is now 13½ hours, with intervals of an hour and a half for meals.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER AND CROYDON RAILWAY.—The injuries sustained by parties from the accident at Croydon on Saturday night, reported elsewhere, appears to have been but trifling. Some persons received slight contusions, and a woman received a wound in the forehead, which is healing. On Monday night, about nine o'clock, the engine came into contact with the Dover mail train, and smashed the lower parts of the carriages to pieces, literally cutting off all the steps on that side. One of the ticket collectors, named Gardiner, had a very narrow escape of having his legs cut off by the collision. Such carelessness on the part of the company's servants is highly culpable.

DEATH OF LADY HEYTESBURY.—This melancholy event took place at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon at the Viceregal Lodge in the Phœnix-park. The late baroness was the daughter of the late Hon. W. H. Bouverie and grand daughter to the Earl of Radnor. She was in her 62nd year.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings of this body on Monday were very unimportant and the attendance was very meagre. The Hon. Mr Hutchinson presided. Excellent accounts were received of O'Connell's health from Darrynane. The speeches were conciliatory. The amount of rent was £630 10s. 11d.

FRANCE.—There has been another matter of dispute between the French and English governments, which the *Times* thus explains:—

"A French vessel, named the Groenland, having ascended the Gambia as far as Fort Bathurst, on her way to Albreda, with a quantity of gunpowder on board, the commander of the fort refused to allow the vessel to proceed, and compelled the captain to land the warlike stores, which constituted the principal part of her cargo. The captain subsequently addressed a complaint to his government, who thought proper to demand some explanation from Lord Aberdeen respecting the conduct of of the English authorities along the Gambia. Those explanations, we have reason to believe, have been deemed perfectly satisfactory by M. Guizot. The English government replied, that the sovereignty of Great Britain over the river Gambia was fully acknowledged by the treaties of 1783 and 1814; that she, consequently, had a right to regulate as she pleased the navigation of that river, and to prohibit the importation of certain articles, and particularly munitions of war, along its banks; that the French were not entitled to settle at Albreda, and still less to fortify that point; and that, if they intended to establish there aught but a commercial factory, the English government would be under the necessity of demanding and enforcing its evacuation."

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Valparaiso, dated the 1st of June last, containing, it was believed, the official account of the engagement between the French and Tahitians on the 18th of April. This account says that the natives sustained a complete defeat—that 170 of them were killed—and that the French had fifty killed and twenty-five wounded. The King's visit to England appears to be a subject of comment and of attack on the part of the opposition papers, almost as virulent, and as interminable, as the Morocco war, or the dethronement of Queen Pomare.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

—	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	840	660	20			
Scotch....						
Irish	..	..	16540			
Foreign ..						

There is no alteration in prices since Monday, but the market is flat, and before sales to any extent can be made, lower prices must be taken.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Answers to correspondents deferred until next week.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
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Orders for the *Nonconformist* are received at the office, and by all booksellers and newsvendors. The terms of subscription, if paid in advance, are £1 6s. per annum. All communications for the Editor should be addressed to the office, No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1844.

SUMMARY.

At this season it is but natural to allow our thoughts to run into the sportsman's mould, and show themselves to the world equipped in shooting jacket and clump boots. Reader, we are going to present you, after our wont, with a summary of the week's news—and we fancy ourselves to be in a predicament extremely similar to the man who, with a choice double-barreled gun, and well-trained dogs, issues forth to beat Wormwood Scrubbs for game. We have an immense tract of newspaper waste to travel over, in which facts are few and shy, and, when brought down by sheer dexterity, turn out to be as lean of interest as a starved partridge. The laws of literary morality bear no analogy to the game laws. We cannot keep a preserve. Where we shoot, there others have an equal right to discharge their pieces. And, inasmuch as many are afield before us, each letting off a random remark at every fact, which has strength enough of wing to rise from the surface, we find ourselves, in the period of the long vacation, compelled, too often, to bag our birds, not from the field, but from the poulterer's, and to bring home to our company matters that have hung some days. However, very much depends upon the manner of cooking and dishing up. Made dishes may be rendered savoury, after all. Dried herbs and spice may give a relish, even to that which, in another shape, we might request not to be brought "between the wind and our nobility." Therefore, as we are compelled to serve up something, and the substantialities of the political world are scarce, we must hide the scantiness of our meat with the plenty and the raciness of our condiments.

Well! The Queen has come home from Blair Athol, which will throw thirteen reporters out of employment, and deprive the journals, both of town and country, of the opportunities they have of late enjoyed of blowing bubbles to amuse the grown-up babies of society. Her Majesty, however, perhaps with the view of letting down all parties easy, will have a guest at Windsor before this paper sees the light—Louis Philippe, the King of the French. We know not how it is that this man, who incessantly dabbled in revolutions until he won a throne, can be regarded as a friend of universal peace—a reputation which, when it suits his purpose, he very pathetically affects. That he should labour to avert an European war is not surprising to any one who will call to mind the insecurity of his own crown, and the numberless chances that a serious collision of nations would shake it from his head. Baring this danger, he exhibits no disrelish for human blood, and "national glory." Tahiti serves but ill to corroborate his pacific intentions. Mogador and Isly excited in his mind no sensations but those of the most rapturous delight. The truth is, we can discern nothing in him which can much interest Englishmen. He seeks, as his one object, the aggrandisement of his family—and to accomplish this he will coolly throw Spain into a fever of revolution, or stir up discord in any part of the world.

Another overland mail from India and China, but certainly not overburdened with news. The departure of one governor-general, and the arrival of another—the exchange of Lord Ellenborough for Sir Henry Hardinge—may be exciting enough at Calcutta, but it has little taste in it after a long sea voyage. The hero of Somnauth was feasted by the military prior to his return, and delivered himself, of course, of an appropriate speech, the gist of which was, that his lordship liked playing at soldiers better than any aristocratic game in which he could take part, and that his happiest hours had been spent in the camp. The invasion of the Punjaub, it is said, had been determined on; whereat we are not surprised, as we have more than once predicted it. But we are somewhat taken aback by the information that military flogging, abolished by Lord William Bentinck, is to be forthwith revived, as a means for insuring discipline in the Indian army. Such atrocities are likely enough, on some fine day when least expected, to stir up a military revolution which will drive the British out of India altogether.

Two meetings connected with the education of the people claim a passing notice—the one at Barnsley, the other at Manchester. The first was that of the Ripon Diocesan Society, noticeable chiefly for a speech of Lord Wharncliffe's—the last was that of the friends of the Manchester Athenæum, presided over by Mr D'Israeli, and attended by the leading men of the "Young England" and the "free trade" sections of the political world. Lord Wharncliffe's speech ran pretty much into the shape of a lecture to the clergy on their intolerant demands, and seemed designed to pave the way for enlarging the domains of government in this direction, if not for creating a new office—namely, "a minister of public instruction." Centralisation was the essential spirit of it. The *Times*, speaking rather for the clergy than for the people, very justly remarks:—

> Of all the forms of oligarchical pressure that a country is liable to, that of the bureau is the worst. And that is the one to which the present ministry, more than any preceding one, tend. A pedantic self-aggrandisement, which wants to get everything in the nation into its hands, which cannot see anything going on but must have a finger in it, marks them. The Home office, not content with all the poor law department, now wants the medical, and what not. Lord Wharncliffe is no sooner made distributor of parliamentary money to schools, than he sets himself up as a minister of education, and puts on the whole air and style of the French and Prussian portfolio. We repeat again, that this is a ministerial move; and we warn the clergy of this country against the aggressions of the educational bureau.

WRINKLED TORYISM.

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door;
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
O give relief, and heaven will bless your store."

Poor abject! Poor, crest-fallen, supplicating, tottering relic of pride and power! What a change has come over you! The government is yet yours, it is true—just as the estate is still his whose growing infirmities are such that pampered menialism must wheel him in a garden chair over those broad acres which cease to yield him aught of gratification. You have your premier, whose qualities of statesmanship have been the unvaried theme of your eulogy for many years past. You have your parliamentary majority, your supple constituencies, your silently concurring peerage. The church is with you. The army is wholly your's. But what are they to you? You must needs leave them. You cannot hold them long. The badges of mortality are upon you. Your impotence, your decrepitude, the feebleness conjoined with the testiness of age, proclaim your end to be not far off.

There appear to us to be unmistakeable indications of an approaching break-down of what may be regarded as the rule of conservatism. The whole system gives out the ring of hollowness. Always empty, it is now known to be such. The ugly idol, spite of the plumes which custom has stuck about its head, has no believers in its divinity—its once fanatical devotees are now foremost in estimating its real worth—and there remains scarcely one amongst them, above the stupidity of Sibthorp, who holds it to be better than a rudely carved log. It not only fails to sustain the faith of its worshipers, but it has fallen to that depth of disrespect, that they care not to proclaim aloud their infidelity. It has ceased to be worth their while to pretend to do it homage. They are not disposed to hide its shame. They seem to take a vindictive pleasure in exposing its trumpery. Landlordism spits at it with mingled scorn and hate. Young England makes merry with its pretensions. East India directors fling well-chewed pellets in its eyes. West India proprietors, with thumb to nose, play tricks with it, and raise against it all men's laughter. The *Times* is ever and anon taking it up, most indevoutly and unceremoniously, to show that it is decayed, and to let in the light of day upon the wood-lice and other vermin which feed upon its rottenness. Middle-class acquiescence in "things as they are" begins to apprehend that it cannot stamp its supporters with respectability. Popular reverence it never had—at least, in modern times. And now it remains a sort of universally tolerated nuisance, left merely to fill its place until something better can be found to supplant it.

The shout of anticipation with which the accession of the present government to power was hailed has hardly ceased, even yet, to ring in our ears, so vociferous was it. At length we had found an administration whose maxim was to be "deeds, not words." No more quackery—toryism had no need of it. There was to have been an end altogether to the unseemly practice of proposing measures never meant to be carried, merely to purchase the support of grumbling adherents. We were to have the reins of empire grasped by a firm hand, and concession to clamour was to be unknown. We well remember the pains taken by the *Spectator* to make out, in Sir Robert Peel's movements, the signs of genuine statesmanship. We cannot forget how, day by day, the *Times* expounded the not very intelligible philosophy of the political system which it assumed him to be engaged in developing. There was then a common feeling abroad that something would be done—that every step taken would be taken cautiously, indeed, but firmly and finally—that the dignity of government, at all events, would not be compromised—and that once again we should be ruled by principles which, if all could not approve, none would fail to understand.

Time has not fulfilled these promises. Conservatism has not, by the energy of its will, moulded the national mind to its own plans, and made even the difficulties by which it was beset subserve its ultimate purpose. We look in vain for those results which should have proved the giant's strength. India sends back upon its hands its own pet governor, Lord Ellenborough. Canada extorts from it an administration in unison with the popular mind, whose fall it could compass only by beggarly circumvention, and whose vacant places it has spent months in attempting to supply. Ireland has laughed a lord-lieutenant from its shores, and has stripped a once well-thought-of secretary of every shred of respect. It stepped forward to save the menaced interests of landlords, and now, at every agricultural association, it is abused as utterly unworthy of trust. It patronised the church, and the church despises it as a deceiver. It declaimed against the cruelty of the poor law, and it has enhanced its executive barbarities. It provoked an operative insurrection, which made it tremble and promise great things; but the insurrection was quelled, and its promises went to sleep. It essayed to educate the masses, and all parties rapped its knuckles for its bungling and officious intermeddling. It saw, and affected to contemn, the repeal movement in Ireland—then railed at it, but did nothing—then proclaimed its monster meetings, prosecuted O'Connell, imprisoned him, defended his imprisonment as a vindication of the outraged majesty of law, and was compelled at last, by a reversal of judgment, to send him forth from gaol a victorious martyr and a popular hero. It has disgusted, in turn, its whole circle of friends. It has made no impression whatever upon its enemies. It has not exalted, in public estimation, either branch of the legislature. The House of Lords, under its rule, has been little else than a nonentity—the House of Commons has sunk into irretrievable disgrace.

All this tends to confirm in our minds the conviction that government, upon the present aristocratic basis, is getting on more rapidly than most men suspect to its appointed end. The intelligence of the age has outgrown it. It is like the schoolboy's corduroys upon the lad of eighteen—too tight, too short, and given most unfortunately to split. How could it be otherwise? Was it not originally framed for society in its incipient state? Think of the new wants which have grown up, the new principles and modes of action which, in all other departments, have come into familiar use. Look at the steam engine, and the towering structure of manufacturing greatness which it has erected. Mark the extent of our trade and commerce, and reflect upon the millions of minds which they have set thinking, scheming, adapting means to ends, and putting forth into exercise intelligence and ingenuity fully equal to those of any lord of the soil. Then glance at our daily and weekly press—calculate the force of our monthly tide of periodicals—scan the tendencies of our railroads and our penny postage—and when you have duly estimated these powers, and have taken note how intellect is bursting its bondage on every hand, say how long a rigid system of feudalism, regarded now no more with reverence, believed in by none, and producing practical inconveniences at every turn of life, can stand against them. Toryism and whiggism may each in succession strive to avert the impending change—but they might as well attempt to command the winter to hold back. The nature of things is against them—and mind must in the end be found to be too strong for matter.

LAND ALLOTMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

It is a curious fact, and one very strongly illustrative of something fearfully wrong in our present social system, that just at the close of the most abundant harvest which this country has known for some years, the wretched condition of the agricultural labourer should have forced itself into such prominent notice, as to elicit from all quarters suggestions as to the most feasible mode of improving it. One man recommends fire-works for the amusement of the poor—another, an augmention of the rural police force for coercing them. Here we have a revival of brutalising sports—there, a prize and a glass of wine for the longest term of service upon the same farm. The clergy prescribe a great deal more church. Landlords in general suggest extensive emigration. But the favourite project of the present day is the land-allotment system—a system which, according to some authorities, needs only to be tried on the grand scale to relieve our peasantry from all the evils, moral and physical, which inundate them from whatever source—whether war rents, corn laws, game laws, or union poor-houses.

We regard the system with no disfavour. Ap-

plied with a kindliness of spirit, and on principles of equity, we can readily perceive how, by means of it, the poor labourer's comforts might be increased. But all is not gold which glitters—and, perhaps, were the history of the allotment system searchingly and fairly read, some conclusions might be reached calculated to take considerably the brightness out of the rosy colour of our expectations.

Under any circumstances, the cultivation of an allotment of land must be a supplement to, and not a substitute for, field employment—and even then, its advantages will be rather moral than physical. It may reform bad habits, but it will not feed large families. It may wean a man from the alehouse, but, alone, it cannot keep him from the poorhouse. The great thing which our peasantry want is employment—stated, and not intermitting—at good wages, and not upon a diet barely sufficient to keep life from oozing away with the sweat of the brow. Give them this, and then a small patch of land, tilled by spade husbandry, may be a most beneficial addition to their means of comfort. Withhold this, and their allotments become a mockery. To us, therefore, the stress laid upon this system, whilst the all-important matter is left unmentioned, is but another of the modes in which the proprietors of the soil seek to evade their responsibility; and practise, in their peculiar walk of life, the pharisaism which pays tithe of mint, anise, and cummin, and omits the weightier matters of the law—righteousness and mercy.

We have other fears in reference to this system—not speculative merely, but produced entirely by our knowledge of facts. For example—suppose a rent demanded for the land allotted considerably higher than the same land would ordinarily fetch—suppose, as soon as it is got under profitable cultivation, an imposition of tithe by the clergyman—suppose wages reduced in proportion to advantages derived—suppose parochial aid withheld in times of sickness, on the plea that it cannot be fairly needed—suppose a surrender of all independence required, and the continued enjoyment of the benefit made to depend upon the good character of the labourer, which, in village districts, means, not merely abstinence from poaching and drinking, but also, and chiefly, from worshiping with dissenters—suppose, in fine, conditions exacted which undermine manhood to the same extent as the allotment improves its circumstances—and we have in all this a very considerable set-off against the benefits of the system. And this is the direction in which it works. The labourer gets a few more comforts, but very usually at the cost of the very trifling amount of freedom which feudality has left him. Power never gives without expecting more than an equivalent. We see the advantage—we are apt to overlook the price paid for it.

There is a bill drawn for extending the allotment system—and it has been read a second time in the House of Commons, and printed. We advise those who are interested in the subject to possess themselves of the bill, and to study its provisions. If they do not discover in it a deep-laid design to put the poor more completely in the hands of the clergy and the parochial authorities, we are much mistaken. We have no wish to impugn the motives of those who have been made sponsors for the projected measure—but, assuredly, its whole tendency is, not to enfranchise, but to enslave, the poor. All such schemes call for special vigilance on the part of the friends of the people—for it may be taken as an axiom, that whilst the corn laws and the game laws remain, no measures originating with those who uphold them can have any other purport than to increase the power of the landlords and the clergy.

CLERICAL MAGISTRATES AND PAUPER LUNATICS.

In the *Carnarvon Herald* of Saturday, we find the following cases reported, which, for heartless disregard of the commonest dictates of humanity, exceed anything we have yet met with, even in the annals of Justices' Justice:—

At a petty sessions held at Bangor, on Friday the 27th ult., before the Reverend J. Hamer, and the Reverend H. Price, senior and junior vicars of the parish, three cases adjudicated upon excited particular attention.

The first case was that of William Williams. This poor man was a pauper lunatic who had twice ran away from the Pwllheli workhouse after having been regularly removed under a magisterial authority. On the preceding night he had been found in the street by the police constable Lanasborough, destitute of the means of procuring either food or lodgings. The policeman, who knew him to be of unsound mind, pitying his helpless destitution, humanely took him into custody for shelter, and communicated the fact to the relieving officer, who intimated that as the pauper had returned several times from his parish he would prefer a charge of vagrancy against him. The policeman detailed to the bench the circumstances under which he had apprehended the poor lunatic; when the following colloquy ensued:—

Rev. J. Hamer—How came you to apprehend this man?

Policeman—I apprehended the poor fellow because I knew him to be of unsound mind; when I found him it was night, and he had been turned out into the street without the means of procuring food or lodging.

Rev. J. Hamer—You exceeded your authority, sir; you had no right to apprehend him. It was the duty of the relieving officer to look after such persons. Where do you expect to get paid for his food?

Policeman—I took him into custody until something could be done for him by the relieving officer, to whom I immediately communicated the fact of my having done so. I gave him his supper and breakfast as an act of charity, and I do not expect to be paid by any one.

Rev. J. Hamer—Oh, very well. The county would not have paid you. You have no right to bring any one of the kind into a place built by the county.

It appeared clearly that the poor man was insane; and although Lanasborough, who is the keeper of the lock-up house as well as a policeman, was reprimanded by the reverend magistrate for his truly Samaritan-like conduct, a warrant was signed by the reverend bench, directing the prisoner to be conveyed forthwith to Haydock lodge lunatic asylum.

The next case was that of Zachariah Williams, another lunatic. This individual is a powerful young man, about 25 years of age. He had left the sea in consequence of insanity, some months ago, and has been, ever since, a source of terror to many of the inhabitants of Bangor. He is allowed two shillings a week by his parish, Llanddona, in the county of Anglesey. Last Wednesday fortnight, an order had been made by the board of guardians, at the recommendation of their medical officer, that he should be removed to an asylum. This man had been apprehended, owing to his violence in the street, at twelve o'clock on the preceding night. Evidence was given by Mr H. Williams, clerk to the board of guardians, and one of the inspectors of the Bangor police, of the violent conduct of the poor man, and that he was not in a fit state to be left at large. The medical officer appeared before the magistrates, and, notwithstanding his previous recommendation to the board of guardians, gave it as his opinion, that the man was not insane, but that he ought to be taken to a place of safety!

Rev. J. Hamer—Zachariah, would you like to go to an asylum?

Zachariah—No.

Rev. J. Hamer—It would be a pity to deprive the poor man of his liberty. He does not appear to me to be insane.

Rev. H. Price—We ought to do something to him for his conduct last night.

Rev. J. Hamer—What can we get from a man who is already a pauper?

Rev. H. Price—Oh, I had forgotten that he was a pauper.

Rev. J. Hamer—Zachariah, now mind, if you do not behave and conduct yourself properly, you will be sent to an asylum when we magistrates meet again, in a fortnight.

With this admonition, Zachariah was let loose, and in less than an hour afterwards was enjoying a row in Hirael.

Truly, these clerical members of the bench of magistrates have a strange method of inculcating the doctrines of benevolence and justice, which, by their own account, they alone are commissioned to teach the world. It was only last week that a poor labouring man was condemned by three clerical magistrates, at Ashendon, to be imprisoned thirty-two weeks in Aylesbury gaol for taking up an empty snare for catching game, on the property of one of his judges! The senior and junior vicars of Bangor have, however, completely distanced their brethren in Buckinghamshire. Their conduct in the above cases practically establishes the following conclusions:—That workhouse regulations are superior to the divine laws—and that for a policeman to relieve helpless destitution, and afford a night's shelter to a pauper lunatic, demands a reprimand from the bench. Policemen, generally, are not especially alive to the promptings of humanity, and the clerical magistrates of Bangor evidently think its exhibition a dangerous evil, to be checked, at its first appearance, by authority. The reprimanded policeman will, doubtless, be careful, in future, how he disobeys his spiritual instructors, by relieving and sheltering a houseless lunatic. He will, at least, ask himself the question suggested by Mr J. Hamer—"Shall I get paid for it?" In the second case above reported, what can better become the character of a justice of the peace and minister of the "poor man's church" than the following?—

Rev. J. Hamer—What can we get from a man who is already a pauper?

H. Price—Oh, I had forgotten he was a pauper!

It is, we think, quite unnecessary to say more on this unparalleled exhibition of unfeeling cruelty to a class of men who ought to call forth the sympathies and benevolence of their fellow creatures. When magistrates appointed to uphold justice,—clergymen, too, the state-appointed spiritual guides of the people—virtually, by their treatment of it, declare poverty a crime, and rebuke that humanity which would extend relief to a pauper lunatic—can we wonder at the prevalence of incendiarism, or at the hatred of state-churchism so universal throughout Wales? The untutored savages of North America treat with especial kind consideration those unfortunates whom the hand of Providence has bereft of reason—Messrs Hamer and Price, professed ministers of the gospel of peace and love, rebuke, from the bench of justice, the benevolence which would mitigate their distress.

The Bride of the Ojibbeway.—A paragraph, copied from a provincial journal, which appeared in our columns, stating that "the wife of the Ojibbeway Indian had returned to the parental roof," is not true. Her father has written to the *Times* to that effect. The Indian and his wife had landed at New York on the 31st of August on their way to Upper Canada.

IRELAND.

Ministerial Policy in Ireland.—On Friday week an address from the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster, composed of the unitarian clergy who had seceded from the Presbyterian Synod of Ulster (now designated the Irish General Assembly), was presented to Lord Heytesbury by a deputation, consisting of Dr Montgomery and others. The address is highly complimentary to his Excellency:—

"As lovers of our native land, and all its inhabitants, we rejoice to learn that your Excellency brings to the arduous task of governing a population of mixed races and creeds, the invaluable qualifications of sound constitutional information, great political wisdom, an earnest desire to administer existing laws with scrupulous impartiality, and a full determination to recommend such conciliatory changes and improvements as may tend at once to secure the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and to confirm the integrity and power of the United Kingdom."

His Excellency made reply:—

"The flattering expressions, with respect to my services in foreign countries, demand my warmest acknowledgments; and I am no less bound to state my conviction, that her Majesty's ministers will derive the highest gratification from the assurance you convey to me, 'that the nonconformists of these countries consider themselves largely indebted to them for the late extension of the principles of justice and toleration in passing the Dissenters' Chapels bill, and for the peace and security in which they now enjoy those most valued properties, transmitted to them by their ancestors, or created by themselves.' As regards myself, gentlemen, you may be assured it is my earnest desire 'to administer existing laws with scrupulous impartiality, and with a full intention to *recommend such conciliatory changes and improvements* as may tend at once to secure the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and to confirm the power and integrity of the United Kingdom."

The Repeal Movement in Ulster.—Even in the most protestant districts of the northern province, the repeal agitation is making way since the discomfiture of the government, in the reversal of the judgment against the state prisoners by the House of Lords. In Londonderry, the head-quarters of Orangeism, where the "shutting of the gates" against James the Second, is still celebrated annually, the repealers, with the approval of a considerable portion of the corporation, have applied to the mayor for the use of the Town hall, "to commemorate the liberation of O'Connell by a public banquet." As an illustration of the altered tone of the conservative press, we take the following from the *Clare Journal*, which may be regarded as indicative of the present state of feeling amongst the tories of the south-west:—

"No matter how the proposal may be deemed impracticable by its opponents, the cause of repeal, or of federalism, which we look upon as almost the same, is making headway amongst us. We have no doubt that love of country stimulates one and all of those who have declared for either measure, and we deem it therefore the wiser course for its opponents to treat the proposal as if they were at one time to become its friends."

Repeal in Kerry.—A large body of what is called the "comfortable class" of protestants in this county are already carried away by the onward march of the repeal "movement." On authority, not to be questioned, we are assured that the protestant farmers of Kerry, almost to a man, are ready to declare their conviction of the necessity of a repeal of the union.—*Kerry Examiner.*

SCOTLAND.

English Reporters at Fault.—Among the many ridiculous blunders committed by the reporters of the English press at Blair, with reference to the names and localities of that hitherto, to them, "terra incognita," none is more absurd than the anecdote which represents her Majesty looking on at "sheep shearing" in September. The black-faced breed are unquestionably a hardy race, but we question their ability to lose their fleeces so near the end of the autumn. We perceive their informant had spoken simply of shearers, which is the Scottish term for reapers; but the former being exclusively used in the south country as applied to sheep, the mistake had thus arisen. To complete the absurdity, and also to expose the "illustrated" system, the *Pictorial Times* of last week actually contains an engraving representing her Majesty and Prince Albert overlooking a body of sheep shearers, and the latter patting a terrier—all agreeable to the newspaper paragraph.—*Scotsman.*

Shipwreck of "The Windsor Castle" Steamer.—There has nearly been another disaster like that of the Pegasus. The Windsor Castle, a small iron steamer plying between Granton and Dundee, left the latter place at the same time as the royal squadron, on Tuesday, with 250 passengers, for the Frith of Forth. At half-past seven o'clock it ran on the ledge called the North Carr; and on gliding off, it was found to be sinking. All on board gave themselves up for lost—some with firmness, others with piteous lamentations. But the weather was calm, and the steamer was run ashore; and luckily, twenty minutes after the accident, its keel went between two shelving rocks of the iron coast near Crail. It now appeared, that there was only a jolly-boat on board, which would hold but six people, and it had but one oar! The crew at once began to land the ladies, and a man was sent for fishing-boats from Crail; the passengers, after an agony of terror, ultimately reaching that village in safety. A gale sprung up soon after, and next day the steamer had nearly gone to pieces. It is observed, as most censurable, that no look-out could have been kept to prevent the running foul, and that there were no boats or other means on board to save life in case of emergency—nothing but the boat big enough to hold six persons out of two hundred and fifty.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The Queen has again returned to Windsor castle. Her Majesty embarked at Dundee on board the royal yacht, on Tuesday morning, the 1st inst., at five o'clock, and at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon anchored off Woolwich; the voyage having been accomplished in forty-five hours, in spite of a strong head wind and very rough passage. The royal party reached Windsor castle about four o'clock.

One or two incidents connected with the royal visit to Blair Athol remain to be noticed; one of which, it would have been better, for the sake of humanity, never to have occurred. On Saturday, the 29th ult., an otter-hunt took place. An otter was let out of a box to be hunted, worried to death, and speared. The courtly reporter thus details the cruel sport:—

"Lord Aberdeen's otter-hounds having been here for some days, and there being no chance of any otters being found in this part of the country, an otter was this morning brought over from Kelso. It had been sent for from Lord John Scott, who arrived at the castle this morning. Orders had been given to accelerate all the usual movements of the household, in order that the sport might be seen as early as possible. At a few minutes after nine, however, a heavy rain began to fall, and it was feared her Majesty would not be able to go out. Apparently, however, her Majesty has learned to disregard all such inconveniences, and accordingly the orders were not countermanded. Sandy Macara was sent on to the outer gate with the pony, and her Majesty and the Prince drove out a few minutes after to to the spot from which the otter was to be started. Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Glenlyon, and the Hon. Captain Murray attended her Majesty on horseback; and the Earl of Aberdeen, Lady Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks also proceeded to the waterside in another carriage. Arrived at the spot, her Majesty mounted her pony, although rain was falling heavily at the time, and prepared to witness the sport along the banks of the stream. Lord Glenlyon held the pony, and the Hon. Captain Murray held an umbrella over her Majesty. The otter was started at a point under the hill of Tulloch, in the Garry water, a few hundred yards above the village of Blair Athol. The Prince followed on foot close on the hounds, which hunted the otter a short distance up the river, affording pretty good sport, until at length, in about twenty minutes after the first start, he took to the land, and was seized by one of the hounds. The huntsmen took him off, and flung him back again into a deep pool. He darted to the other bank of the stream, where he earthed. Unearthed again by the huntsmen, and started afresh, he gave the hounds some trouble for about ten minutes longer, when they killed him, and he was speared in the usual way by the huntsmen. The otter, when fairly spent, crawled up the bank near where the Queen was, and the hounds of course were upon it. Her Majesty turned away her head while they were worrying the animal. The whole hunt was confined within a comparatively short distance, in order that her Majesty might be better able to follow the sport throughout; and perhaps, on the whole, the hunt afforded a good specimen of the general characteristics of a scene so rarely seen by natives of the south. It is questionable, however, whether the otter, after so long a confinement in a close box, could have preserved the requisite spirit to afford a thoroughly fine hunt. The Prince and the gentlemen of the suite, and the others who were present, followed the sport very keenly, and the scene was exciting in the extreme, from the deep baying of the hounds, the shouts of the huntsmen, the occasional yell of a dog that got a bite, and the anxious faces and rapid movements of the distinguished spectators."

A number of people gathered in Blair and its little church on Sunday, expecting again to see the Queen; but her Majesty had "caught cold," and so the scene of the second Sunday was not repeated. Prayers were read before the Queen and Prince Albert at the castle, by a chaplain.

The royal party, consisting of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and their suites, left Blair Athol at half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, under an escort of Scots Greys. The route was the same as that traveled before, through Dunkeld and Coupar-Angus, to Dundee. The arrangements of the sea-port, too, were much the same; only there were not quite so many people in the streets, and many more on the quay. The painted triumphal arch (to be replaced hereafter by a permanent one of stone) still decorated the quay; which was carpeted as before. The authorities met the *cortège* at Logie, to conduct it into Dundee; but the horses of the coach bearing the "Lord Provost" of the borough proved restive, and that gentleman was obliged to stay behind. The party alighted at the quay; and here the crowd, unchecked by the policemen and special constables, who were absorbed in gaping at the show, pressed so rudely and violently on the Queen, that there appears to have been some danger of her being pushed into the water! She took it all in good part; but the soldiers of the sixtieth rifles, who formed a guard of honour, seeing the emergency, opposed their bayonets to the ill-mannered crowd. At the head of the steps the Queen and her husband took a cordial leave of Lord Glenlyon and Captain Murray, entered their barge, embarked in the Victoria and Albert yacht, and in about half an hour were speeding down the Frith of Tay, attended by a squadron of war-steamers and volunteer vessels bearing sight-seers.

TAHITI AND THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The following correspondence between Mr J. E. Giles, baptist minister, and Dr Hamilton, of Leeds, relative to the late meeting on the subject of Tahiti, at Exeter hall, is published in the *Leeds Times*. It should be premised that the meeting referred to in the subjoined letters took place at Lady Lane chapel, in aid of the jubilee fund of the London Missionary Society. Mr Giles's remarks at that meeting, on the subject of Tahiti, were as follows:—"He would there repeat what he had said before, that the London Missionary Society had received the severest provocation that Christian men could feel. He did not consider, however—and perhaps this was the remark which had led him to be mistaken by the public—that as missionary societies they would ever do well to get governments into their operations [hear, hear]. He considered their operations the operations of a great society, which, if it traveled on in the greatness of its strength, would be more mighty in the end than any government could make it. He knew they hated war, and he knew that they never for a single moment intended to call upon the nation to go to war. But he might be allowed to say, that he thought it would have been as well not to have appealed to the English government—and he did hope this society would do something for the purpose of getting all the churches of Christ, and the ministers of Christ, of every name, to make one grand appeal to the French government, and remonstrate with them kindly in Christian terms; and he believed, that if this were done, with proper expressions of respect for the French nation, that it would be attended with a mighty effect" [hear, hear].

To the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, D.D., LL.D., Chairman of the Jubilee Meeting of the London Missionary Society.

DEAR SIR—Could I have anticipated that my friendly remarks on Tahiti would have been so warmly commented upon at your public meeting by succeeding speakers, I should have endeavoured more fully to explain my sentiments, and have laid before that respectable audience the grounds upon which they rest. As it was, I had no choice but that of risking the harmony of the meeting by a discussion foreign to its immediate object, or of allowing the allusions of those who followed me to pass without reply. Christian courtesy led me to prefer the latter, especially after the wish expressed by yourself, that with your own observations on the subject the matter might terminate. Since, however, so strict an adherence to the prohibition was not deemed necessary by other speakers, I think it desirable, for the purpose of setting myself right with the public, thus to address you.

"Feeling, as I do, in common with the friends of the Redeemer, a deep interest in the welfare of your South Sea mission, I have ever regarded the interruption of your labours by France as one of the most afflictive and deplorable events which could befall the Christian church. But, at the same time, believing that your procedure, in calling upon the British government to demand the abolition of the French 'protectorate,' in petitioning the Queen to use her 'influence and power' for that purpose, and in complaining of the smallness of our naval force, was calculated to awaken national animosity, endanger the national peace, and lessen, in the public mind, the growing hatred of war; and knowing, moreover, that it had already produced the impression that the friends of missions, and dissenters generally, were animated by a warlike spirit, I have, in common with others who sincerely value your missionary enterprises, deeply regretted that such a course of procedure was adopted. And this being the case, I have felt bound, as a Christian and an Englishman, who, had war arisen, must have been dragged, along with yourselves, into all the consequences of its crimes and horrors, to give public expression to my sentiments on the subject.

"In order that the truth and importance of these may be fairly weighed by the public, it is necessary that the reasons in which they are founded should be made known, and the question at issue distinctly stated; especially as it was confounded with matters wholly irrelevant by the speakers, with whom it was my misfortune to differ. The question was not, as the observations of those gentlemen would have led the audience to suppose, whether poor, persecuted Queen Pomare has a right to reign in her hereditary islands; or whether the French were to be justified in their blood-stained aggressions; or whether the desolation of your beautiful field of missionary labour called for expressions of poignant grief and indignation, or strenuous efforts for redress. Upon all these points we are perfectly agreed, and though I was sorry to witness the attempt of one of your speakers to defend the law which drove the Roman catholics from Tahiti by force, and, along with many, regard it as one of the causes of your afflictions, I still must join with you in denouncing the French invasion as one of the most violent outrages upon the rights of man, of which an enlightened people could be guilty.

"The only point, therefore really at issue between us is the propriety of your applying to the British government, especially in the manner in which that application was made, for reparation. That our maligned and deeply-injured consul, Mr Pritchard, had a right to demand the interference of the government which he represented and served, even the French have admitted; but that a voluntary society like yours, which neither asks the sanction nor suffers the control of government, is justified in demanding its interference with a foreign power, I feel it my duty, as an Englishman and a Christian, to deny. Persuaded that the success of all missionary institutions, the good of our country, and the happiness of the world, are involved in the question, I feel solemnly bound to repeat my conviction that to the French, and not to the British, government your appeal should have been made, and that it should have been made with a holy and devout determination never to have recourse to arms. And though you have publicly questioned my consistency in recommending an appeal to one government, and objecting to an appeal to the other, I think the following reasons will not only vindicate my consistency, but show that the step recommended is the only one which your society could either wisely or justly take.

1. As the object of your society is to promote "peace on earth, love and good-will towards men," its legitimate weapons, can never be "carnal," nor can it lawfully assume even towards enemies, any other aspect than love. How much more consistent, therefore, with the object and spirit of your holy institution would have been a direct appeal to the justice and humanity of the French government from your unarmed society, than the one which you endeavoured to send, through the medium of another government, with the weapons of death in its hand. 2. As our missionary societies are none of them national institutions, while there are millions, and scores of millions under the British government who have no sympathy with their objects, our government would have acted most unjustly towards those millions had they converted the quarrel between France and your society into a national dispute. Yet this they must have done, had they, in answer to your appeal, demanded the withdrawment of the French Protectorate from Tahiti. 3. Had your labours been interrupted by the British government, or by British subjects, or upon British soil, you might, then, with propriety, have called upon the government to look after its own concerns. But as it is the French, and not the British, government which has injured you, and not upon British but upon foreign soil, so it is to the French and not to the British government that you are entitled to look for redress. 4. Tahiti being unhappily in the hands of the French, they only have the authority or power to satisfy your claims; and that power they would be much more likely to exercise, in answer to a Christian appeal from your society, than from a government of whom they are jealous, and the simplicity of whose aims they might fairly suspect. 5. Though you are entitled to all credit for sincerity when you say that you do not wish for war, (for what Christian ever did?) your appeals to the national honour, your complaint of the insufficiency of our naval force, and your application to the British Queen to use her "influence and power," to obtain from the French a relinquishment of their conquest, were not wholly free from a warlike spirit, and certainly exposed the whole nation to the danger of a war, which, in a few months, might have inflicted more calamity on the world than the missionary labours of a century could repair. 6 By going directly to the French, you would have had an opportunity of stating your own case to their government, and of urging it upon their favourable consideration, with an earnestness, solemnity, and fulness of appeal, which no official of any government could be expected to display. 7. In such an appeal you would have been seconded by the undivided sympathy and cheerful co-operation of all other sections of the church of Christ. 8. By adopting a different course, you have hitherto failed of your object, and placed yourselves before the French in the disadvantageous position of having made demands upon their government, which your own government, though appealed to, is either unable or unwilling to enforce.

Such, dear Sir, are some of the reasons for that judgment which, from a solemn sense of public responsibility, I have been led to pronounce on a question, which your appeal to the British government renders it the right and duty of every subject of that government to examine. If, in what I have written, there is a syllable likely to occasion unnecessary pain or irritation, I heartily regret it. Believing that the statements and arguments now laid before you are based on principles of the utmost importance to the reputation and success of all religious institutions, to the welfare of mankind, and the glory of our common Lord, I have selected this manner of uttering them as least open to the possibility of misrepresentation or mistake. If these friendly hints should lead you to the adoption of any plan for the rescue of Tahiti, in which all the children of "the God of peace" can unite, I shall be truly thankful to God for the success attending them. If not, it will still afford me satisfaction to know, that, at considerable sacrifice of feeling, I have done what I could.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. E. GILES.

To the Rev. John Eustace Giles.

MY DEAR SIR—I can assure you that I take in perfectly good part the letter you addressed to me in the *Mercury* of last Saturday. The purport of this notice is, that you may not think me disrespectful in passing it by without any acknowledgment. I would not be thus apparently discourteous. But you must forgive me in declining the controversy. Our premises are so utterly at variance that we must despair of any possible agreement in the conclusion. Nor, unless I were compelled, would I enter on a newspaper dispute; such might continue week after week, until editor and public plainly told us they were tired. I may have formed private opinions on certain parts of the Baptist Mission history—of the recent interference concerning your brethren in Denmark—but were those opinions condemnatory, I should not have thought it in good taste to proclaim them to an indifferent meeting, as that lately held in Lady Lane chapel—or when an invited advocate was on the platform of your excellent Missionary Institution. It is far more easy to bear the censures of worldly men, the avowed antagonists and scorners of missions, than the cold reserve, and timid counsel, and half-uttered rebuke, of those on whose full-hearted sympathy we might have relied. In your hour of darkness and trouble, dear brother, you shall never find me your cautious apologist or your public censor.

Yours very faithfully,
Thursday Morning. RICHARD W. HAMILTON.

IMPORTANT CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.—It may well be said that nothing is impossible to the art of chemistry, which appears to partake of a small portion of the most precious attribute of the Creator—viz., that of making something out of nothing. In fact, a simple piece of worn-out silk is in ordinary usage as nothing, whilst the same in cotton, linen, or cloth, have for a considerable time been made available for various purposes. Through the researches of the learned and much-respected Professor Debzenne, the most useless portions of silk can now be transformed, through that gentleman's chemical *palingenesis*, into new silk again, to serve for different articles. In the same way that caoutchouc is drawn out into filaments, and woven into a durable material, so are these remnants of silk reduced to what is no more than its primitive state—viz., a glutinous paste, by means of a dissolvent, and, like fused glass, re-acquires, on coming into the air, all its original strength and tenacity. Having found the best dissolvent of the caoutchouc (the distillation of this elastic resin), Professor Debzenne was not deceived when he thought that he could also distil silk, which he found to be the true medium for its dissolution. The crude silk, and that which is not dyed, was easily managed. The inventor at present has found no difficulty but with the dyed portions of silk, and more especially the black ones, but he hopes by continuing his close attention to the subject to overcome this difficulty, and to relieve France from the duty of 70,000,000f. which she pays to the foreigner for the means of alimenting her numerous silk establishments. We may certainly look upon this invention as one of the most valuable of the present century.—*Quotidienne.*

FOREIGN.

INDIA.

The overland mail arrived on Wednesday, and the news it brought was published in Thursday morning's papers. There is no news from China later than that received by the last mail.

Sir Henry Hardinge arrived at Calcutta at eight o'clock in the evening of the 23rd of July. Lord Ellenborough went down the Hooghly to meet him, and they came up the river together. The new Governor-general was immediately sworn into his high office. His first act was to continue Mr Bird as governor of Bengal. On the next and subsequent days he held levees and durbars. It is supposed that Sir Henry Hardinge's popularity will be increased by new measures which he is empowered to adopt with the army—raising fresh regiments, adding one captain to each of the actual corps, and re-introducing the punishment of flogging into the native army. This last measure appears to be a strange step to "popularity."

Lord Ellenborough was entertained at a farewell banquet by the Military society, at which he declared that his only regret in leaving India was his separation from the army:—

The only regret I feel in leaving India is that of being separated from the army. The most agreeable, the most interesting, period of my life has been that which I have passed here, in cantonments and in camp. I have learnt to estimate the high qualities of the officers of the united armies. Be assured that the zealous obedience of a contented native army is the magic charm by which in India a few govern millions. I sincerely congratulate you on the appointment which has been made of Sir Henry Hardinge as my successor. A good soldier himself, he will justly appreciate good soldiers. I shall soon be far from you, but my heart remains with this army; and, wherever I may be, and as long as I live, I shall be its friend. Loud cheering repeatedly interrupted him.

The *Calcutta Star* tells us that the ex-governor-general is to have Lord Lonsdale's place at the Post office. Lord Ellenborough left Calcutta, on the 1st of August, in the steamer Tenasserim, for Suez. He arrived at Suez on the 17th, and at Malta on the 25th ult., and may shortly be expected in England.

Sir Henry Pottinger had been received at Bombay, on his way to England, with great *éclat*. On the 23rd of August he was entertained at a ball and supper by the inhabitants of Bombay. On Saturday, the 24th, an address, congratulating the homeward-bound plenipotentiary on his successes and honours, was presented by European and native merchants of Bombay, along with a service of plate, valued at one thousand guineas. He embarked for England on the 27th.

There are the usual rumours of disorders and intrigues in the Punjaub, Cabul, Gwalior, and other places. The report is confirmed that Akhbar Khan, the son of Dost Mohammed, had formed a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of Yar Mohammed, the usurper of Herat. Another report is, that Yar Mohammed had driven away the Persians, who contemplated an attack on his city. It was said, also, that the Wullee of Kholoom was preparing, at the head of a considerable force, to invade the dominions of Dost Mohammed. The cause of the dispute is said to be the abduction of a slave child of great beauty, who belonged to the Wullee, but whom the Dost detained since last year, when he came on a visit to Cabul. But what most concerns us is the report that the Dost and his son were conspiring with Heera Singh, the *de facto* ruler of the Punjaub, to collect a large army for the conquest and plunder of British Northern India. In such case, it is assumed that Sir Henry Hardinge would not await the invasion of British territory, but would take the initiative in hostilities; and it is already understood that he was about to travel to Allahabad, where the lieutenant-governor of the north-western provinces would meet him.

The long vacant throne of Holkar had been filled by placing upon it a son of Bhow Holkar, who had married a daughter of Hurree Rao Holkar. The young Maharajah has assumed the name of Tookajee Holkar, and promises well. He is described as a manly boy, who had won the goodwill of his people.

There had been rioting in Canton, chiefly directed against the American resident, who had erected a weathercock on the top of his house, at which the mob took mortal offence. Why is not stated.

A letter has been received in Liverpool containing the following:—"Hong Kong, July 6. A treaty has been concluded between the Celestial Empire and the United States, in substance the same as that with England."

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats* states, that the official letter, informing the Prince de Joinville that a grand reception was in preparation for him at Toulon, having been forwarded to Paris on the 14th Sept., only reached Cadiz on the 24th, two days after the departure of the Prince. The *Presse* announces, that the ratification by the Emperor of Morocco of the treaty of peace arrived at Paris on Tuesday last, and would shortly appear in the *Moniteur*. On the 16th September the French evacuated the island of Mogador; and on the following day the ships that were anchored in those waters sailed for Algesiras.

The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday announced that M. Guizot has suffered during six days under an affection of the larynx, which has caused some uneasiness to his family; but that he was much better, and would be able to accompany the King in his visit to England.

On Thursday the King left St Cloud for the chateau d'Eu, accompanied by the greater portion of the members of the court. At a council of ministers, at which the King presided, on Wednesday, an ordinance was passed conferring upon the Duke of Nemours all the powers of royalty during his Majesty's absence, and appointing him lieutenant-general of the kingdom. The act is a mere measure of precaution.

The journey of the King to England appears to have caused a slight degree of alarm in Paris. "It is on Monday next," says the *Siècle*—

"That his Majesty Louis Philippe is to quit the French soil and sail for England. It appears that this unpopular as well as ill-timed journey has experienced even in the bosom of the royal family a resistance before which any minister but M. Guizot would have hesitated. It is even said that the King's physicians, whose opinions had been asked, would not advise that it should be undertaken. In fine, and as if the ministers wished to concur in demonstrating the gravity of this determination, it is proposed to delegate, during the absence of the King, the exercise of the sovereign authority to the Duke de Nemours, who is to be appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom. A journey which requires such precaution ceases to be a party of pleasure. The King's journey is giving serious uneasiness to a number of the conservative party. We require no better proof than the silence observed by the *Journal des Débats*."

The King was anxious that his visit to the Queen of England should be marked by an act of clemency. We find in the *Moniteur* the following announcement:—"By an ordinance, dated from the chateau d'Eu on the 4th inst, the King, on the report of the minister of justice, has remitted the remainder of the punishment which they had to undergo to all the political convicts whose penalty, pronounced previous to 1844, is to expire before the 1st of January, 1847, and to 12 other political prisoners, sentenced to 6, 10, 15, and 20 years' imprisonment, or to transportation." Between 50 and 60 political prisoners will recover their liberty, in virtue of this ordinance.

A report prevailed at Rochefort, that the frigate Virginie, which lately sailed from that harbour for Tahiti, with Rear-admiral Hamelin, had been wrecked, and that all on board had perished.

The marriage of the Duc D'Aumale with a daughter of the King of Naples has been definitely concluded.

The Duke of Glucksberg left Paris on Saturday evening for Madrid, from which place he will proceed immediately to Morocco. He is the bearer of the treaty of peace between France and Morocco, ratified by the French government. As a recompense for his services in the Morocco affair, the King has appointed the Duke of Glucksberg an officer of the legion of honour.

SPAIN.

The government papers continued to affirm the existence of a progresista conspiracy on a great scale, but the general opinion was that there was no foundation for the assertion, and that it was a mere pretence of General Narvaez's to enable him to resort with impunity to his ordinary system of arrests, imprisonments, and banishments.

Queen Christina of Spain, who is believed to be bent on the restoration of some of the religious orders, has herself become a member of the sisterhoods of the Nuns of Juan De Alarcon and of Calatrava; so that she could now enter any of the convents belonging to those orders, should she deem it fit to take such a step.

A deputation of the province of Guipuzcoa had waited upon the Queen, to thank her Majesty for restoring the old and liberal institutions of the Basque provinces; "a model," said M. Egana, its president, "of the wisdom of the times long gone by, and a monument of government and administration which might serve as a lesson to modern times." The Queen promised her protection to the Basque people, and Maria Christina, to whom M. Egana also addressed a speech, replied, that nothing was more grateful to her than the title of mother of those noble provinces, which he had bestowed on her.

Two days after taking possession of the government of Navarre, General Pavia informed the ministers that he had a sufficient force to maintain order in the province, and that no demonstration, either on the part of the Carlists or Progresistas, was at that moment to be apprehended. Counter orders had been accordingly forwarded to the troops marching for the north.

TAHITI.

The barque Arachne from Sydney has brought over among its passengers Lieutenant Rose, of her Majesty's sloop Hazard, who is the bearer of some important intelligence to the government, in connexion with a fresh outrage committed on the British flag at Tahiti, on the 4th of April, by the French commodore, Bruat, in command at that island. It appears that the Hazard, Commander Bell, on her passage from the Sandwich islands to Sydney, received instructions from Admiral Thomas, of her Majesty's ship Dublin, lying at the former port, to touch at Tahiti, with despatches for the acting British consul there. At the same time, Captain Bell was specially charged by the admiral not to recognise the French authority in the execution of this mission. Accordingly, on the date above mentioned the Hazard arrived off Tahiti, and having despatched a boat and four hands, under command of Lieutenant Rose, to her Majesty's ship Basilisk, lying at anchor in the roadstead, they were interrupted in their passage thither by a large armed barge belonging to one of the French frigates, the officer on board of which stated that he had orders to take the British boat and crew to his commodore. This act Lieutenant Rose protested against, when, the French being about to use force, Lieutenant Rose at once surrendered his sword, and stated that he considered himself their prisoner. They were then taken alongside the French frigate and detained some hours, after which they were released and allowed to go on shore, the French admiral afterwards sending an apology to Commander Bell, of the Hazard, for the interruption. On Lieutenant Rose's return to the Hazard she immediately sailed for Sydney, and we understand Lieutenant Rose has come home expressly with despatches to the admiralty, detailing the affair.

MEXICO.

The Severn royal mail steamer brings intelligence from Mexico to the 31st of August. The Severn carried to Vera Cruz 100 coloured free people banished from the Havannah in accordance with the cruel law put into force by the new Captain-general, O'Donnell, at Matanzas. They are still trying, banishing, and punishing these unfortunate people. It is, however, gratifying to know that they find ample employment in Mexico. In that republic on every side preparations were making for the subjugation of Texas; and the Mexican government and army spoke of nothing less than a total extirpation of the pirates, thieves, &c., as they are called. For this purpose 30,000 men have been voted, and 4,000,000 dollars are to be raised by a tax of fourteen per cent. on houses; troops are marching from every direction towards the frontier. The invading army will consist of 20,000 men, under General Canalista, the former president, associated with General Woll, a Frenchman. The former is a brave man, but of no great talent; the latter has commanded for some time on the frontier.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MR ADAMS UPON SLAVERY AND TEXAS ANNEXATION.—The anniversary of West India emancipation was celebrated, on the 1st ultimo, at various places in New England. At Concord an oration was delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson (noticed in our last number); and at Hingham there was a meeting of 500 in a grove, a pic-nic, &c. At this meeting an admirable letter from the venerable John Quincy Adams, ex-president of the United States, was read, on the subject of slavery and the annexation of Texas. The ex-president, after declining the invitation soliciting him to attend—not because he disapproved of the objects of the meeting, but by reason of age and infirmities—observes:—

"The abolition of slavery in the colonies of Great Britain, by the parliament of that realm, was an event at which, if the whole human race could have been concentrated in one person, the heart of that person would have leaped for joy. The restoration of 800,000 beings from a state of grinding oppression to the rights bestowed upon them by the God of nature at their birth, was of itself a cause of rejoicing to the pure in heart throughout the habitable earth. But that is not the only or the most radiant glory of that day. It was the pledge of power and of will of the mightiest nation upon the globe that the bondage of man should cease—that the manacle and fetter shall drop from every limb—that the ties of nature shall no longer be outraged by man's inhumanity to man—that the self-evident truths of our declaration of independence shall no longer be idle mockeries, belied by the transcendant power of slavery welded into our constitution. It was the voice of the herald, like that of John the Baptist in the wilderness, proclaiming, as with the trumpet of the archangel, that the standing, fundamental policy of the British empire was thenceforth the peaceful abolition of slavery throughout the world."

Speaking of the meetings held on the 1st of August, to celebrate the emancipation of the slaves, he says:—

"Well may they, from far and wide, assemble and meet together in mutual congratulation at the return of so blessed a day. Well may they come in crowds to cheer and encourage one another to contribute, every one according to his ability, to the final consummation of this glorious and stupendous undertaking. My unwillingness to participate in it arose only from shame for the honour and good name of my country, whose government, under a false and treacherous pretence of co-operating with Great Britain for the suppression of one of the forms of this execrable system of slavery, has now been for a series of years pursuing and maturing a counteraction of the purpose of universal emancipation, and organising an opposite system for the maintenance, preservation, propagation, and perpetuation of slavery throughout the earth. For the last fifteen years this unhallowed purpose has been constantly, perseveringly, and unblushingly persisted in, with a pertinacity of extortion and perfidy in the use of the means never yet surpassed by any conspiracy ever formed against the liberties of mankind."

The ex-president then proceeds to enumerate some of the profligate and unprincipled means made use of to accomplish this nefarious object, and, amongst others, mentions the dismemberment of the Mexican republic, and the re-institution of slavery throughout an immense portion of her territory; the conquest or purchase of California, and the "lying pretension" of re-annexing Texas to the United States. This worthy man, for such he undoubtedly is, then proceeds with a degree of warmth which we rarely find in men occupying such an exalted station as that of ex-president of a country so extensive as the United States, to inveigh against its rulers in such terms as the following:—

"A self-styled president of the United States, and two successive secretaries of state of his own appointment, have, with shameless effrontery, avowed that their project of wholesale treachery, robbery, and murder, was undertaken and pursued for the deliberate purposes of overreaching, overturning, and destroying the system of policy of the British nation to promote the abolition of slavery throughout the world."

After detailing the particular occasions on which he had warned his countrymen of the conflict, which would result from the gradual approach of the two systems of policy, the ex-president observes—

"We are yet to learn whether the successor of Elizabeth on the throne of England, and her Burleighs and Walsinghams, upon hearing that their avowed purpose to promote universal emancipation and the extinction of slavery upon the earth is to be met by the man-robbers of our own country with exterminating war, will like

craven cowards turn their backs and flee, or eat their own words, or disclaim the purpose which they have avowed. That, my friend, is the issue flung in their faces by President Tyler and his secretary John C. Calhoun. And that is the issue to which they have pledged, to the extent and beyond the extent of their power, you and I, the free people of this union, and their posterity, for life and death, for peace and war, for time and eternity. Shall we respond affirmatively to the pledge? No, by the God of justice and mercy! No. My heart is full to overflowing, but I have no more room for words. Proceed, then, to celebrate and solemnise the emancipation of eight hundred thousand British slaves, whose bonds have been loosened by British hands. Invoke the blessing of the Almighty with prayer, that the day may speedily come when the oppressed millions of our land shall be raised to the dignity and enjoy the rights of freedom, and when the soil of Texas herself shall be as free as our own."

The sentence of death pronounced by the tribunal of Berlin upon Tschech, who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, was communicated to him on the 23rd September. He heard his sentence read over to him without showing the least emotion.

Mr H. Bourne, of the London Post office, has been sent out to Alexandria, for the purpose of definitively settling the treaty between the British government and the Pacha relative to the transit of the mails. The details were kept secret.

The *Augsburg Gazette* mentions, as gaining ground, a report that Prince George of Cambridge is to marry the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. "This is regarded as the result of the journey of the Emperor of Russia to England, and as the commencement of a more intimate alliance between Russia and England. The Prince Royal of Hanover having no family, it is known that the Duke of Cambridge is heir presumptive to the throne of Hanover."

The Cuban Revolt.—A gentleman, recently arrived from Havannah, states that he had it from undoubted authority that one thousand slaves have been recently flogged to death in the neighbourhood of Havannah, because they would not swear to facts touching the insurrection of which they knew nothing.

Disastrous Floods.—Letters from Stockholm, of the 24th ult., represent nearly all the Swedish provinces to have suffered severely from inundation, but in the greatest degree the country bordering on the river Roeyo, which rose thirteen feet in less than an hour, rushing in torrents upon the large village of Konradslout, and its environs, which were quickly submerged; sweeping away all the houses and factories, and twenty-two windmills, and, in fact, leaving nothing but a mass of ruins. About five hundred persons are said to have perished, and the loss of property is estimated at 800,000 rix dollars—1,200,000 francs. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been opened at Stockholm, at the head of which stand the names of the King and Queen, with considerable contributions annexed.

A Royal Present.—We find the following in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*:—"The album which his Majesty Louis Philippe intends to present to Queen Victoria, in commemoration of her visit to Eu, is on the point of being terminated. It would have been difficult to have executed with more magnificence, perfection, and exquisite taste, a work of which the idea is the perfection of delicacy, and which will contribute to place the works of our contemporaneous artists amongst the wonders of Windsor. The album is of uncommon dimensions—eighteen inches by twenty-eight, and four inches thick. The water-colour drawings, of which there are thirty-two, are encased in Bristol boards, to prevent them from being rubbed. The following are the subjects represented in the drawings:—1, the Queen arrives within sight of Treport; 2, the King proceeds from Treport to board the Queen's yacht; 3, the Queen receives the King of the French on board her yacht; 4, the Queen of the French receives Queen Victoria at Treport; 5, presentation of Queen Victoria at Treport; 6, arrival at the Chateau d'Eu; 7, Queen Victoria is saluted by the national guard and the troops in the court of the chateau; 8, the apartments of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at the chateau d'Eu—the Queen's drawing-room; 9, the Queen's bedchamber; 10, the Queen's cabinet; 11, Prince Albert's bedchamber; 12, presentation to Queen Victoria in the gallery of the Guises; 12, pavilion of Montpensier in the park of the chateau; 14, the Queen of the French's bedchamber; 15, Madame Adelaide's bedchamber; 16, promenade to Mount Huon and to Treport; 17, return by the park; 18, family parlour; 19, breakfast at Mount Orleans, in the forest d'Eu; 20, departure from the forest, return to the chateau; 21, concert in the gallery of the Guises; 22, his Royal Highness Prince Albert conducted by the Prince de Joinville, the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier, to a review of the 1st regiment of carabineers; 23, gallery on the ground floor of the chateau; 24, chapel of the chateau d'Eu; 25, church of Saint Laurent; 26, crypt of the church of Saint Laurent, the tomb of the Counts d'Eu; 27, a relay of post horses at the Prince's tree in the forest d'Eu; 28, breakfast under Saint Catherine's oak in the forest d'Eu; 29, the grand staircase of the chateau d'Eu; 30, breakfast parlour in the chateau; 31, Queen Victoria quitting Treport in the King's barge; 32, adieux on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1843. The binding of this precious album is remarkable for its exquisite taste. The ground is of fine morocco leather of a crimson colour, ornamented with gold filigree work, representing the arms of England. The album is enclosed in a rich case covered with violet-coloured morocco, and embroidered with the arms of England."

Greece.—The session of the Greek legislature was opened on the 19th ult. The celebration of the first anniversary of the revolution had passed off quietly. The King and Queen attended a solemn thanksgiving in the principal church, the whole of the troops were under arms, and in the evening the city was illuminated.

The Papal Government and English Speculators.—The papal government has rejected the proposition of an English company to construct a railroad between Civita Vecchia and Rome. It is only of late years that a diligence has been allowed to ply in the papal states; a railroad would seem to be a step in advance reserved for another age.

The Grievance Minister.—The King of Prussia has created a new minister, with the title of "Ministre des Griefs," whose office will be especially that of receiving the complaints which the citizens may have to prefer against public functionaries. If we had such an officer in this country he would have his hands full of business.

Italy.—By the Sesostris steamer letters have been received from Naples, of the 27th, which mention that the political prisoners, who have been imprisoned in the castle of St Elmo for the last six months, on suspicion of their being implicated in the insurrection in Calabria, have been set at liberty. The names are MM. Bozelli, De Augustinis, Poero, Ayala, and the two nephews of General Pepe. It is said that the government did not bring them to trial, as they were afraid of an acquittal.

Arrival of Mrs Pritchard and Family.—State of Tahiti.—We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of Mrs Pritchard (the lady of Mr Consul Pritchard), with her three daughters. They came on board the barque Cape Breton, Captain Caerr, which left Valparaiso on the 11th of June, and arrived at Cork on the 3rd of October, bringing government despatches from the Master of the Basilisk, on board of which Queen Pomare has taken refuge, and from Admiral Thomas on the South American station. Mrs Pritchard and her daughters came over to Bristol on Saturday, and reached London the same evening. They are under the hospitable roof of the Rev. James Sherman, minister of Surrey chapel, and, with the exception of a cold under which Mrs Pritchard at present labours, they are in good health. Mrs Pritchard left Tahiti towards the end of April, and arrived at Valparaiso on the 1st of June, staying there ten days. The day before leaving Tahiti, she went on board the Basilisk, and had an interview with Queen Pomare. Her Majesty had been very unwell, but was then recovering. She is accompanied on board the Basilisk by her husband and their children (who are eight, six, and two years of age respectively), and also by her mother, aunt, and household servants. She is totally without money or provisions, the French Governor Bruat having strictly prohibited all communication from the shore. Whatever supplies, therefore, she obtains through the loyalty and affection of her people, must be conveyed by stealth, and at the imminent risk of detection and consequent punishment. The Commander of the Basilisk, however, allowed the ketch's boat to visit the shore, and bring off supplies of provisions deposited there for the purpose. The conduct of the French authorities towards Queen Pomare continued to be extremely annoying, and even threatening. Several reports had reached the sloop, of an intention on their part to seize her Majesty by force, and of course to imprison her on board their own ship; and the actual conduct of the French officers had, on more than one occasion, been so audaciously insulting, that Lieutenant Hunt felt it necessary to hold himself in readiness for every contingency. In spite of all these provocations, Queen Pomare still inculcated upon her people a pacific and forbearing policy, invariably accompanying these instructions with expressions of her continued stedfast reliance upon the good faith and generosity of England. Under the circumstances, however, her Majesty was entirely at the mercy of her barbarous and unscrupulous enemies, the Basilisk being the only armed vessel to defend her, and of course quite unable to cope with the three French frigates supported by a war steamer and a corvette. Nevertheless, to whatever extent the commander of the Basilisk might be able to resist the French, her Majesty's reliance upon that officer is well founded; for he will not, in any circumstances, surrender her person into the hands of her enemies without a struggle. The probability is, that she will not be further molested; since her constant inculcations of forbearance upon her people preclude all pretext for an attack; and since, were the French to proceed to extremities, even our submissive ministers might possibly be roused to retaliation and resistance. The information which Mrs Pritchard brings of the state of the island is most distressing. She confirms to the letter, and indeed beyond it, the details given in our last number, of the battle of Mahaena, especially with reference to the ultimate defeat and extensive loss of the French. Nothing can surpass the courage and determination of the poor Tahitians. They protest that so long as a single Frenchman remains upon the island, they will fight; and that, even if they themselves were reduced to the last man, he and the rascal Mœrenhout, were he the single survivor of the French invaders, should fight it out. Such are their answers to all the overtures of the French consul. As an illustration of the patriotic feeling, it may be mentioned, that the son of one of the renegade chiefs who made over the island to the French, had declared that he would be the first to shoot his perfidious parent. The number of natives who have been induced to side with the invaders, is very small, not exceeding twenty; while, as a counterpoise, a much greater number of French soldiers had deserted, and passed over with their arms to the ranks of the Tahitians. The mass of the natives were in their mountain fastnesses, with plenty of provisions; and the fort which was abandoned by the French after the battle of Mahaena, was held, as before, by the advanced post of the patriotic forces. When Mrs Pritchard left the island, nearly all the missionaries had gone. The Rev. J. T. Jesson, with his wife and family, and the Rev. Mr Thomson, with his wife and child, had gone to Huahine, intending to leave them there and return. The Rev. Mr Joseph had taken his wife and family to Raiatea; and the Rev. Mr M'Kean had taken his wife and family to Tahaa. The only persons connected with the mission who were actually on the island at Mrs Pritchard's departure, were believed to be the Rev. Messrs Moore and Darling, Mr Buchanan, schoolmaster, and Mr Smee, printer, who, by the way, was compelled to print the French proclamations. The people having nearly all retired to the mountains, congregations formerly consisting of 1,500 or 1,600 souls, were reduced to less than twenty persons each. The mission, therefore, may be regarded as in a state of complete suspension. The Roman catholic mission had been strengthened by the arrival of four Sisters of Charity, who came in good time to attend the wounded of their own countrymen, but of whose services, as of those of the priests, not a single native could be found willing to accept: their simple, but correct notion is, that to have any religious connexion with the Roman catholics would be to return to idolatry. The sympathising disposition of the merchants, not of the French nation, may be estimated from a single anecdote. One of the natives, applied to a merchant to sell him some gunpowder. He was immediately referred to the proclamation of Governor Bruat, forbidding the sale of that article. The native, with ready wit, suggested, that the *sale* only, and not the *gift* of powder, was prohibited; when the good-natured merchant, acknowledging the distinction, permitted him to help himself. Such is the sense of insecurity, that nearly all the English and American merchants had placed their families and their valuables on board the merchantmen and whalers of their respective nations.—*Patriot.*

Female Curiosity.—A naval officer, who lately came to reside in Edinburgh, having engaged a large mansion on a short lease, despatched his butler to receive his furniture, and have the house put in order. The butler engaged a young woman, residing in the neighbourhood, to clean out the rooms and arrange part of the furniture; and he assisted her himself to carry up a large chest of rather singular appearance. This gigantic box his master had purchased as a curiosity; but, unlike that described in the song of "The Misletoe Bough," it did not shut, but opened, with a spring attached to the lock, which, being touched, the lid flew open, and a tall brawny highlandman, in full costume, stood erect, and struck out his right arm, in which was a wooden sword. The gentleman purchased it as a curious piece of mechanism, and was wont to amuse his children with it. "That's a heavy chest," said the woman, as they placed it on the floor. "Yes," answered the butler, who was a wag of the first water, "there's something heavy in it, certainly; but there's something mysterious about it also, for, although the key hangs at the end of it, not one of us is allowed to open it." "Did you ever see the inside of it?" replied she, walking round it. "Never," said he: "it's as much as any of our places is worth even to speak about it." So saying, the knight of the corkscrew looked first at the woman, then at the chest, then on the floor, and then retired slowly down stairs, whistling, to work on the ground flat. The girl proceeded to put things to rights in the room; but every time she passed the chest she thought it looked more odd. "Frailty, thy name is woman!" She rapped on the lid with her knuckles—it had a curious, hollow sound—very! And none of the servants had dared to open it! What on earth could it contain? Well, it was none of her business; so she went diligently to work for five minutes, at the end of which time she saw herself standing, with her arms akimbo, gazing on the chest. "It can do no harm to look into it," thought she; so she quietly took the key from the nail and applied it to the lock. Of course she heard footsteps on the stairs—as every one will do when afraid of detection in the commission of some act they wish to keep secret. Again she regained confidence, and returned to the chest; she stooped, and turned the key. Up flew the lid; and the wooden Highlandman, kilt and philabeg, sprang on his legs with more than human agility, and fetched the petrified girl a sharp whack across the shoulders with the flat of his "Andreas Ferrara." A prolonged shriek, ending in a moan of despair, indicated that the poor woman had sought relief in a swoon. In the course of a few minutes the woman rose on her elbow, looking wildly around the room, till her eyes caught the Highlandman bending over her. Seeing nothing but destruction awaiting her, two springs took her to the door; down stairs she went, nor did she slacken her pace till she found herself standing in the house of a lady in the neighbourhood. The poor woman did not recover from her fright for several days.

Punishment of Repudiating States.—It is very commonly rumoured in the City that it is the intention of government to exclude from the court and from the ministerial parties all the foreign ministers or chargés d'affaires, whose governments have not faithfully fulfilled their engagements with their creditors in this country. A similar spirit, if report may be trusted, has extended to some of the clubs, who have, it is said, made citizenship in a "repudiating" state a sufficient reason for refusing the admission of candidates, however unexceptionable the individual character of such parties may be.—*Times.*

The price of wheat at Mark lane is now 38s. to 54s. per quarter; and bread has consequently fallen in price, being from 5½d. to 7d. the four pound loaf.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

An Anti-swearing Association has been formed at Oronto in the United States; and many persons have signed the pledge.

The King and Queen of Sweden were crowned at Stockholm on the 25th ult.

We see how much a man has, and therefore we envy him. Did we see how little he enjoys, we should rather pity him.

Letters from Naples state that they expect another eruption of Vesuvius. The crater is full of lava, and the fountains and springs no longer give their usual supply of water.

Deferred Sensibilities.—A client one day burst into a flood of tears after he had heard the statement of counsel, exclaiming, "I did not think I had suffered half so much till I had heard it this day."

The amount of subscriptions to the Rowland Hill testimonial is £9000, but several returns have not yet been made.

Professor Liebig, the distinguished chemist, will be entertained at a public dinner in Glasgow, about the 11th inst. The Earl of Eglinton has agreed to preside.

Abuse of Labour.—Men often toil all their lives, and refuse the enjoyments which can only be relished when life is in its prime, that they may be rich when the power of enjoyment is over.

Lightning at Sea.—Since the commencement of the present century upwards of a thousand ships belonging to the British navy are said to have been more or less damaged by lightning.

The delicious flavour of *Punch* (not the compound) arises from his having three *lemons* in his composition. Leman Rede, Laman Blanchard, and Mark Lemon.

The Marquis of Westmeath, in a letter published in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, denounces the offering up prayers for O'Connell in chapels, as a "blasphemous proceeding," and the Roman catholic priests as "amphibious creatures" and "emasculated vermin."

A "Potato Society," to encourage the cultivation of that important vegetable, has been established at Nottingham, and the first rule provides that the potatoes exhibited for the prizes awarded by the society shall consist of early, second early, and late.

Explanation of the Term "Rack Rent."—Rack-rent is rent of the full value of the tenement according to some, but in the opinion of others it is thought that rack-rent means a rent so high that the tenant is on the rack how to succeed in getting it together.—*Punch's Comic Blackstone.*

Like Father like Son.—"What's that?" said a schoolmaster, pointing to the letter X. "Daddy's name." "No, it isn't your daddy's name, you blockhead—it is X." "I'll be darned if it is. It's daddy's name—blow'd if it aint. I've seen him write it often." "Go to your seat, you booby."

New Project.—A new project has been brought forward in competition with the London and York and the Birmingham Railways. The projected line is to be called the Direct Northern Railway, and takes in the route to Newcastle, Leeds, Hull, and York, with a considerable saving of distance,

The times *must* be improving—several policemen in Sunderland having recently given notice of their intention to leave the force, in consequence of being able to obtain better employment, or better wages, or both. It is feared the remainder will *strike*. We would advise the superintendent to be on his guard: let him take care of their batons in time.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Friday was the nineteenth anniversary of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway, which is the oldest of the existing railways, and the first on which locomotive engines were employed for the conveyance of passengers and goods.

As an instance of the indestructible nature of hair, which resists even the action of the gastric juice, Dr Pettigrew mentioned, the other day, at the Archæological Association, the case of a lady who had the habit of biting her ringlets, by which means a ball of hair was found in the stomach, which caused her death!

Punch's Impromptu.—A penny-a-liner has inspired the genius of *Punch*, by reporting that the Queen stopped the *Lightning* steamer in the Thames. The rogue writes:—

When Canute could not check the wave,
While rapidly the tide was heightening,
Victoria her order gave,
And at her bidding stopp'd the *Lightning*.

Read only Great Authors.—I would say, as a good general rule, never read the works of any ordinary man, except on scientific matters, or when they contain simple matters of fact. Even on matters of fact, silly and ignorant men, however honest and industrious in their particular subject, require to be read with constant watchfulness and suspicion; whereas great men are always instructive, even amidst much of error on particular points. In general, however, I hold it to be certain, that the truth is to be found in the great men, and the error in the little ones.—*Dr Arnold's Correspondence.*

Periodical Literature in 1844.—227 monthly periodical works were sent out on the last day of May, 1844, to every corner of the United Kingdom, from Paternoster row. There are also 38 periodical works published quarterly; making a total of 265. The periodical works sold on the last day of the month amounted to about 500,000 copies. The amount of cash expended in the purchase of these 500,000 copies is £25,000. The parcels despatched into the country, of which very few remain over the day, are 2000. The annual returns of periodical works, according to our estimate, amount to £300,000. Mr M'Culloch estimates them at £264,000.—*Knight's Weekly Volume.*

Literature.

The Illuminated Magazine, for October. No. XVIII. London: 2, Crane court, Fleet street.

The extracts we have, from time to time, given from this excellent periodical must, in some degree, have made our readers familiar with its character and execution. Unlike most of our monthly magazines, it has served a higher purpose than to supply a mere intellectual stimulus for the passing hour. None, who peruse its pages, but may be the better and wiser for the information it contains. In exposing the follies and absurd customs of the present day—depicting the social evils of society—recommending, in an attractive manner, the virtues of benevolence and a kindly interest for the poor, and awakening the higher sympathies of our nature, the *Illuminated Magazine* effects the same object through the medium of sober argument and description, which, in *Punch*, is found concealed beneath the blaze of wit and humour. We are glad, therefore, to learn that it is not wanting in public support, but that, "from month to month, it is steadily growing in influence and circulation." Among the contents of the present number, which completes the third volume, are articles on the Model Prison of Pentonville (descriptive of its plan and working)—the Philosophy of Shops—Adventures of a Scamp (admirably taking off a borough election in a small town)—Dwellings of the Poor—the Boys of London—and a Tale of the French Revolution. We select a few extracts of interest. Here is a description of the hard lot of

"THE FEMALE SERVANT.

"To those who are accustomed to throw out their sympathies beyond the conventional boundaries of class, the hiring a servant, or more particularly witnessing in the house of another the *séance* which precedes it, is suggestive of various reflections. Let us suppose a lady has advertised for a servant. She has received a hundred answers—is quite overpowered with the variety of applicants from whom she is at liberty to choose; but, if she be that common character, a woman who, though accomplished, even learned, is devoid of a still higher knowledge, and endowed with no wider humanity than that which prompts to kindness to her own family, it probably never occurs to her that this multiplied variety of choice proceeds from as multiplied an amount of want. She does not think, with anything like a sigh, of a hundred active industrious women, anxious to serve her from morning till night, for the wages of food and lodging, and just enough money for clothing. She does not think that, after all, it is a sad hopeless life to toil on through youth, beckoning age to advance by these very means, with no possibility of making a provision against it.

"The scene is a handsome drawing-room, where, on a handsome couch, a handsome lady reclines. Enter young woman, who drops a modest curtsey near the door.

"'Come near,' says the lady, pointing to a vacant part of the room, between herself and the window, 'I cannot see you there.'

"Servant approaches, and the usual category of her numerous acquirements and qualifications ensues. These ended, somewhat to the lady's satisfaction, she proceeds—

"'But I observe your shawl is fastened with a brooch, and you have bows under your bonnet; these are things I cannot allow.'

"The girl colours slightly, and, perhaps, in her heart of hearts, does not like to relinquish the becoming blue ribbons, and the brooch of Mosaic gold, at the back of which rests a lock of her mother's hair, but she says meekly,

"'Just as you please, Ma'am.'

"'I hope you have no followers. I do not permit any visitors,' continues the mistress.

"The girl says something about a sister who is also 'in place;' but on this subject the lady was peremptory. She gives a holiday once in two months; on which occasion, of course, the servant rises at four in the morning, to perform all her duties before leaving. The mistress does not inquire where she spends the day; though, if 'the sister' is also wholly prohibited from 'followers,' it is doubtful if they manage to meet, even at these intervals.

"The last question the lady asks is usually about her character—honesty, sobriety, and other of the virtues, being discussed, with those doubts and contingencies very necessary between strangers; but, in a tone, and with a manner that only withering custom, which deadens all their sensibilities, prevents our seeing in their true character of unfeeling delicacy. I could almost wish that servants asked for a character—or, as it would be called, a 'reference,' with their masters and mistresses, before entering a new situation, on which so much of their comfort, happiness, and respectability, depend. On this point, it seems to me that strangers, be they rich or poor, employers or employed, should be equal.

"That, while the world lasts, there must be hewers of wood and drawers of water, is surely certain; but, by no means is it as surely proved that they need be treated with harshness and indignity; their best natural feelings checked, and their innocent pleasures curtailed. Perhaps nothing is more conclusive that there is something rotten in the present system of domestic servitude, among the middle classes, than the extreme rarity of good and attached servants. I must humbly own I have not much respect for 'good old times;' on the contrary, it is self-evident that this is a much more wise and humane generation than the last; but, in justice it must be owned, that the old-fashioned servants, affectionate and faithful, growing grey in the service of the family to whom they belong, are beings we hear of, and read of, but seldom behold."

THE REAL "LIONS" OF LONDON.

"When people come up from the country to see London—dear open-mouthed provincials—they wander about, looking for what they call the 'Lions.' They are continually running after some sight or other, and neglecting the great sight of all—the streets, the shops, the people which crowd them. Your true country sight-seer is sure to be seen running breathless after a royal carriage, or standing awe-struck after the 'Industrious Fleas;' paying his shilling to see General Tom Thumb, or inquiring if he can gaze upon the Lord Mayor on equally reasonable terms. When will he learn the solemn truth, that it is what he can see without running, and for nothing, in his daily walks—the streets—the thoroughfares—the endless industrial procession which throngs them—the vast piles of human structure—the pouring, roaring crowd of human beings—when will he learn that this is what constitutes the true wonder of London—what has given it its world-wide renown. When will he, above all, learn—that though little towns may possess 'Lions,' London is all one immense 'Lion.'"

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR IN LONDON.

"Worse, worse by far, in all their physical bearings, ten thousand times worse in all their moral influences, are the miserable homes of our city poor than the wild huts of the Indians, or the wigwam of the African. These so-called savages are not shut out from the exhilarating influences of light; to them the flowing river, the shining sun, the open prairie, the deep woods, the healthy hills, are open; the day is spent beneath a pure uncontaminated sky, and hunting and exercise bring them abundance and peace. Their physical energies are wearied, *not poisoned.* They feel nothing of that sickening faintness, that aching exhaustion, that heart tremor, that gnawing at the very vital principle itself, which a polluted atmosphere engenders, and which hurry the sufferer in an agony of fear to seize on some quick, glowing, burning stimulant to rescue him from death. Not so our city poor. They are hemmed in by brick and stone, surrounded by all the exhausting influences of malaria, and perpetually exposed to scenes of which the refined and elegant members of the 'upper classes' would blush even to admit the existence. We shall not readily forget a stroll we had in company with a friend one Sunday morning in July last. We had left the country to visit some of the scenes made classic by the writings of Dickens. It was a glorious morning. People were hurrying down the river by hundreds. All the out-door creation seemed happy; the very waves, as they rippled to the shore, were like dancing sun-beams; not a cloud floated under the blue heavens, save those which the steamers left behind as they glided, loaded with smiling faces, away from the contamination of towns. On reaching London bridge, we journeyed towards Holborn, and having taken a view of Field lane and Saffron hill, we made our way through some of the purlieus adjoining them into streets so narrow that you may shake hands from the opposite bed-rooms. Houses had no back yards to them; all the *débris* of the apartments, or nearly so, was thrown from the windows into the streets, to ascend again as a pestilential vapour; scarce a window-frame had a whole piece of glass in it; the doorways were low and dirty; the sides of the walls were formed simply of lath and plaster, parts of which had fallen away in many places, and through these dilapidations men and women could be seen huddling together, some in a state of nudity, others smoking and drinking, and all regardless of the common decencies of life. . . . Within a few yards of those scenes of madness, putrefaction, and death, five hundred individuals ate, drank, and slept! Can we wonder that hearts should grow hard, and bodies become weak, under such circumstances? Does it not seem as if these were hot-beds in which we were rearing 'Fagins,' and 'Quilps,' to exercise our ingenuity upon in carrying out the practice of criminal law? Are we not fostering around our homes a pestilence, and encouraging the incubation of fever, until it come like a simoon around our hearths, converting the laugh of boyhood into the shriek of delirium, laying childhood low, and displacing the prattle of infancy by the silence of death?"

The Lacon of Liberty; a Text-book for all Classes of Reformers. London: Effingham Wilson.

This publication contains selections from eminent authors, ancient and modern, in behalf of the great principles of civil and religious freedom. We must honestly confess that the design appears to us better than the execution. Considering the richness of the mine the author had to work, he has given us but a scanty proportion of the precious metal, while much of the little he has extracted from the ore is of a very inferior quality. A little research among the writings of eminent men of the last fifty years alone, would, we are convinced, furnish valuable material on this subject, sufficient to fill a volume twice the size of the present. The price, besides, is too high for general circulation.

The Chemical Delectus; or, Companion to Cox's Cabinet Laboratories. Second Edition. London: 128, Holborn hill.

This little *brochure* contains "upwards of 250 amusing and instructive experiments, especially adapted for youth of an inquiring and philosophic turn of mind." The directions for conducting experiments are clear and concise, while care has been taken to point out any operations where precaution is necessary in the use of dangerous substances. Not the least useful part of the volume is a detailed list of prices of chemical substances, and the apparatus necessary in conducting experiments.

Brief Reports of Lectures delivered to the Working Classes of Edinburgh, on the Means in their power of improving their Character and Condition. By James Simpson, Esq., Advocate. Edinburgh: John Johnstone. London: W. S. Orr.

We presume none of our readers are unacquainted with the claims of the author of these lectures upon public regard. He has for some years past devoted his talent and energies to elevate the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of his fellow-countrymen. The circumstances which gave rise to the delivery of the above lectures equally claim our approval. The working men of Edinburgh retained so lively a sense of the value of lectures delivered to them by Mr Simpson some years ago, that at the close of last year, 3,000 of them drew up a requisition, requesting him again to step forward and enlighten them on the means of improving their character and condition. These lectures were the result, but not the only result, of Mr Simpson's kind compliance with this singular but gratifying request. One of the good effects of that gentleman's exertions

has been the determination to establish public baths, not only in the metropolis, but in several of the principal towns of Scotland. The substance of the above lectures was from time to time published in the *Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*. The whole were collected together by the proprietors of that excellent journal in the volume before us, and published in a cheap form for general circulation. Should any profits arise from the sale thereof, they will be applied towards the erection of baths for the working classes of Edinburgh. Of the merits of the lectures, it would be superfluous to speak. We may state, however, that the principal portion of them are as applicable to the middle as the working classes. Would that we could boast of a few James Simpsons south of the Tweed!

Dyer's Lecture on the Physiology of Digestion. London: Brittain, Paternoster row.

THE conciseness, clearness, and practical acquaintance with the subject, characteristic of this brief lecture, makes it worthy of general circulation. On the importance of the subjects to every human being, it is needless to speak. A general knowledge of our internal structure and organs, if not absolutely necessary to health, is one of the best preservatives of it. Let us hear Mr Dyer:—

"How often have the endeavours of the surgeon in curing disease, and in administering medicine for that purpose, been thwarted by the injudicious interference of the patient or his relatives; whereas, had he or they possessed a little knowledge of the structure of the body, and of the part affected, this might have been prevented, and the patient recovered to health much sooner than he otherwise was. Again, how often is the physician perplexed to make his patient believe that what he is doing is the best; and what a number of silly questions he has to answer; whereas did the person possess a smattering knowledge of the subject, all his trouble would have been saved. And again, how often is it the case, that when a person has a slight attack of illness he thinks he is going to die; and thereby frightens himself to such an extent as greatly to increase his complaint. And this ignorance operates injuriously in the opposite direction—viz., by inducing indifference and inattention to certain affections which are of the most vital character. How frequently does it happen that important organs of the body become diseased, but owing to its not appearing of any consequence at first, and through the ignorance of the person, it is allowed to go on and arrive at such a pitch, that before remedy is sought, it is out of the reach of all medicine and beyond the skill of the physician to cure."—pp. 7, 8.

The following extract, in support of the truth, that too much food is as bad as too litttle, is a specimen of the useful practical information contained in this cheap little publication:—

"Dr Beaumont established, that the amount of gastric juice secreted at one time was in proportion to the quantity of food the system required, and that, if more food be taken than what the system needed, it remained in the stomach, and produced indigestion. He says, 'A given quantity of the fluid acts on a definite proportion of aliment, when it becomes saturated, and is inadequate to produce any further effect. There is always a disturbance of the stomach when more food has been received than there is gastric juice to act upon it.' He found this to be the case in artificial digestion, that only a certain amount of gastric juice would digest a certain amount of aliment; but, that, when digestion ceased, it went on again as usual when more gastric juice was added, and continued till the food was all dissolved. Hence, then, the impropriety of eating at one meal more than the system requires or the gastric juice can dissolve."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. *The New Edinburgh Review.* No. 1.
2. *Historical Memoirs relating to the Independents.* By BENJAMIN HANBURY. Vol. III.
3. *Old England.* Part 10.
4. *The Pictorial Sunday Book.* Part 10.

Religious Intelligence.

MISSIONARY JUBILEE AT LIVERPOOL. — A series of the most numerous and interesting meetings ever connected with the cause of missions in this town has been held in connexion with the above society during the past week. In continuation of the services noticed last week, on Sunday afternoon last a general communion of the members of all the independent churches in the town was held in Great George street chapel, which was densely crowded, when between 1000 and 2000 partook of the sacrament. On Monday evening a public tea party was held in the school rooms beneath the above chapel; the Rev. Dr Raffles in the chair. After tea the Rev. Mr Wittenbury offered up an impressive prayer, and several feeling and animated addresses were delivered by various reverend gentlemen belonging to the town, who, in the course of their observations, took a short glance at the society's labours and the large measure of success which had crowned its efforts in the South Seas. The meeting was closed with the benediction at an early hour. On Tuesday morning a general special prayer meeting was held in Newington chapel, and in the evening, the jubilee meeting was held in Great George Street chapel, when that spacious edifice was crowded in every part. On the motion of Dr Raffles, John Cropper, Esq., was called to the chair. The chairman, after prayer and a few observations, called upon the Rev. Arthur Tidman, one of the secretaries of the parent society, to move the first resolution, to the effect that it was the duty of every church to return thanks to Almighty God for the great success which he had vouchsafed to the society during its existence. Mr Tidman made a powerful appeal to the audience on behalf of the jubilee funds. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Mr Birrell, baptist minister, W. C. Milne, missionary, of China, who spoke at some length of the effect of missionary labours there, the Rev. Dr Beaumont, Wesleyan minister, the Rev. John Kelly, the Rev. Dr Raffles, Dr Crichton, and the Rev. W. P. Appleford. Several other ministers and friends were on the platform. A vote of thanks was moved to the chairman, and the meeting closed with prayer shortly before ten o'clock. On Wednesday evening, a juvenile meeting, in connexion with the jubilee services, was held in the last-named chapel, when the respected pastor of the place presided. The Rev. W. P. Appleford, after singing and prayer, addressed the juvenile audience in a speech characterised by simplicity and elegance, on the object and progress of the missionary society, and the geographical situation of its stations, and the Rev. W. C. Milne, missionary, related some interesting and pathetic anecdotes respecting the Chinese. A few admonitory observations were delivered by the Rev. John Kelly, and the meeting broke up after singing the "Old Hundredth Psalm." The children, who amounted to upwards of 2,500, sang several appropriate hymns, which, for some time previously, they had been rehearsing. A collection was made during the evening which amounted to £13 10s. The total amount collected in Liverpool for the jubilee fund is, we understand, between £500 and £600.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

JUBILEE OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday evening, the 31st ult., a public meeting, to celebrate the jubilee of the London Missionary Society, was held in Mosley Street chapel—Samuel Fletcher, Esq., in the chair—and on the platform were the following, amongst other ministers and gentlemen: Dr Vaughan, Dr Halley, Dr Nolan; Mr Tidman, one of the secretaries of the parent society; J. Ely, of Leeds; Richard Fletcher, W. M'Kerrow, J.W. Massie, W. E. Ford, Mr Alderman Kershaw, &c. After several addresses had been delivered, Mrs Martin, the socialist lecturer, rose up at the front of the gallery, and endeavoured to get a hearing, but was prevented. It appears that the chairman had been previously apprised of it, and consequently that preparation had been made for its suppression, and notice was given to Mr Beswick, at the Town hall, to have a party of police in readiness for any outbreak. Inspector Livingston, of the borough police, was immediately on the spot, and threatened to take Mrs Martin into custody, but she made such promises to keep quiet that she was allowed to remain. Order having been restored, Dr Halley addressed the meeting, and in about five minutes another outbreak was attempted; but a number of police officers being in the chapel, the disturbance was immediately put down. In about half an hour, Mrs Martin left the chapel, and all her friends in the gallery immediately followed. No further interruption occurred. A considerable collection was made; one amount was £1,000, from the chairman: and after further addresses from Messrs W. E. Ford, F. Tucker, and other ministers present, the proceedings terminated about half-past ten o'clock.

JUBILEE OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The two congregations at Leeds, over which Mr J. Ely and Dr Hamilton preside, have contributed £450 towards the Jubilee Fund. The total amount of the Leeds subscription is £672. At Nottingham, on Sunday week, £160 was contributed.

JUBILEE OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Subscriptions to the amount of £150 in Halifax, £948 in Bristol, and £100 in Coventry, have been raised in aid of the special missionary fund of this society.

NEW BROAD STREET.—The public recognition of Mr George Wilkins, late of Rendham, over the independent church assembling in New Broad street, London, took place on Monday, the 30th September last. Mr Adey commenced the service by reading some suitable portion of scripture and by prayer. Dr Bennett delivered the introductory address, on the principles of dissent and the constitution of a congregational church. Mr Binney proposed the usual questions to the church and pastor, and made some very kind and suitable remarks on the replies which were given. Mr Caleb Morris offered up the intercessory prayer with great solemnity and fervour. Dr Jenkyn addressed the pastor with much affection, ability, and faithfulness; and Mr Joseph Berry, who, some years ago, was the pastor of the church, concluded the interesting service with prayer. Appropriate hymns were read by the following ministers: viz. Messrs H. Townley, R. Philip, W. Richardson, J. Davies, and W. Lyon. The meeting-house was well filled; great interest and solemnity appeared to pervade the whole assembly, and it is hoped that an impression was made which will not easily be effaced. The sermon to the people, which was intended to have been delivered by Mr E. Mannering, was, for want of time, necessarily postponed to the following Sabbath morning, when that gentleman addressed the church and congregation from 1 Thess. iii. 8—"For now we live, if ye stand fast in the Lord." The sermon was well calculated for such an occasion, being full of judicious and wise counsel, which, if carried into operation, cannot fail to produce the happiest results.

MIDDLETON.—On Monday, the 30th September, was opened the Independent chapel, Middleton, Northamptonshire, when two sermons were preached—that in the afternoon by Mr T. M'All, of Nottingham; and that in the evening by Mr Henry Toller, of Harborough. The chapel was crowded at both services, and very many were obliged to remain outside for want of room. Happily the day was very fine. Friends from Kettering, Wellingborough, Uppingham, and the neighbouring villages, attended to encourage and assist. One hundred persons sat down to tea under a large booth, while very many were accommodated in the houses of friends. The collections and donations amounted, at the two services, to upwards of £46, leaving a debt of £100. After the evening service, a proposal was made to raise at once the sum required to liquidate the debt. Mr J. Dear, of Great Easton, promised to raise £40 before the anniversary, by visiting certain localities. Other individuals then promptly seconded, and the whole amount was pledged before the service was concluded.

STONEHOUSE, PLYMOUTH.—On Friday, September the 27th, Mr F. W. Heathcote was ordained to the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling in Emma Place chapel, Stonehouse. The morning service was commenced with the reading of the scriptures and prayer by Mr S. Nicholson (baptist), of Plymouth. A very lucid and powerful introductory discourse was delivered by Mr E. Jones, of Norley Street chapel, Plymouth. The usual questions were proposed by Mr H. Tarbotton, of Totnes. The charge to the minister was delivered by Mr J. Pyer, of Devonport; and was particularly comprehensive and impressive. The service was concluded by Mr E. Nye (Wesleyan), of Stonehouse. Dinner and tea were provided in the Long room. Several addresses were delivered, embodying interesting reminiscences of Emma Place chapel; and important statements respecting the advancement of congregationalism in the county of Devon generally. David Derry, Esq., of Plymouth, presided. In the evening the service was commenced with reading and prayer, by Mr J. Steer, of Torpoint. A valuable discourse was preached to the church and congregation by Mr W. Spencer, of Devonport; and Mr H. J. Heathcote, of Coleraine, Ireland, concluded the engagements of the day with prayer. The services were throughout characterised by deep and solemn interest; and it is hoped that permanent good will result.

BRISTOL.—Mr C. E. Birt, A.M., closed his ministerial labours in Broadmead Baptist chapel, Bristol, on Sunday week, previously to his removal to Wantage. Many of the members of the church and congregation have unitedly presented to him a study chair, made from the Tamana wood introduced from the South Sea Islands by the lamented missionary John Williams, and also a handsome silver inkstand for the study table, as a testimony of their unaltered attachment to his ministry, and unabated regard to him as a pastor and friend.

WALSINGHAM AND SOUTH CREAKE, NORFOLK.—The ordination of Mr John Summers to the pastorate of the Independent churches of Little Walsingham and South Creake, took place at South Creake on Tuesday, the 17th of September. In the evening there was a public tea meeting; after which addresses were delivered by the ministers engaged on the previous day. Before the meeting separated, a spirited effort was made to reduce the debt upon the chapel. Various sums were promised towards this object, amounting in all to upwards of £50.

HASTINGS. — The very interesting services connected with the ordination of Mr J. Pywell to the pastorate of the baptist church, Wellington square, Hastings, was held on Thursday, September 26. In the morning, after reading and prayer by Mr Jennings, Wesleyan minister, an introductory discourse on the constitution of the Christian church was delivered by Mr J. Harris, late missionary in Ceylon. Mr Grace, baptist minister, of Battle, asked the usual questions; and Mr Davis, independent minister, of Hastings, offered the ordination prayer. Mr Aldis, of Maze Pond, London—in the unavoidable absence of Mr J. Acworth, M.A., president of Horton college—gave the charge to the young pastor, from the 28th verse of the 20th chapter of Acts. In the evening, Mr Aldis delivered a powerful and lucid discourse on the duties of the church in relation to their pastor, to themselves, and to the world, from the 15th and 16th verses of the 2nd chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians. Messrs Elson, of St Leonards, Wilmore (independent), of Rye, and Stent, of University college, London, took part in the engagements of the day; and it is confidently hoped that a union, so auspiciously commenced, will be at once permanent in its character and happy in its results.

ALTRINCHAM, CHESHIRE. — On Wednesday, the 18th of September, Mr John Flavell Stenner was ordained to the pastoral office over the congregational church assembling in the Downs chapel, Altrincham, Cheshire.

SHREWSBURY.—On Monday, Sept. 23rd, Mr J. B. Pike, late of Newbury, was publicly recognised as the pastor of the baptist church meeting in Claremont street chapel. Messrs James Lister, of Liverpool; J. G. Pike, of Derby; W. Keay, of Wellington; W. Wilson and J. Thorpe, of Shrewsbury, were engaged in the service.

SALISBURY.—Mr J. Barfitt, who is about to settle at Grantham, closed his labours in this city on Sunday week. In the afternoon he addressed the children, teachers, and parents of the sabbath schools; and in the evening, preached to a very numerous congregation, from 2 Cor. xiii. 11. On Monday evening Mr Barfitt was invited to a social tea meeting. The school room was very crowded. Mr Barfitt leaves in the full esteem and confidence of his late charge.

NORTHAMPTON.—Mr Richard Tunley has resigned the pastoral care of the baptist church meeting in Grey Friars' street, Northampton.

GUILSBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. — Mr Nathaniel Hawkes, late student of Bradford college, has accepted an invitation from the Baptist church and congregation, Guilsborough, and commenced his stated labours last Sunday.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 1, at the parish church of St Andrews, Jamaica, DAVID TURNBULL, Esq., her Majesty's judge of the court of Mixed Commission, to ALICE, daughter of the late John MUSSON, Esq., of Paynter Vale, Bermuda. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Jamaica, brother-in-law to the bride.

Sept. 26, in the Independent chapel, Rochdale, by Mr E. C. Lewis, minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, Mr THOMAS SMITH, linendraper, to FRANCES JANE, eldest daughter of Mr WHITAKER, manufacturer.

Sept. 30, at Zion chapel, Bradford, Mr THOMAS ANDERSON, of Bradford, to ANN, daughter of Mr Joshua RUSHWORTH, of Shipley.

Oct. 1, at Southill, Beds, PHILIP DEW, of Gamlingay, to SARAH ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Mr Thomas HEATHCOTE, of Gornal, Staffordshire.

Oct. 2, at Broadwater, Sussex, CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., formerly M.P. for Ashburton, to JULIA, widow of the late Thos TERD, Esq., of the Hurst House, Moulsey.

Oct. 2, at Fish street chapel, Hull, Mr HENRY RAINES BAINES, to ANN SETTLE, daughter of Mr ANDERSON.

Oct. 3, at the Unitarian chapel, Royston, NATHANIEL SOLLY, Esq., slate merchant, to MARTHA, second daughter of John George FORDHAM, Esq., banker, Royston.

Oct. 3, at the Wesleyan chapel, North Shields, Mr JOSEPH OGILVIE, jun., to Miss JANE ELIZABETH DOVE BARKER, eldest daughter of Thomas Barker, Esq., shipowner, all of North Shields.

Oct. 3, at the Wesleyan chapel, North Shields, Mr JAMES RICHARDSON, of Swansea, shipowner, to Miss HANNAH MARY BARKER, second daughter of Thomas Barker, Esq., shipowner, North Shields.

Oct. 5, at the Independent chapel, Sherborne, Mr RICHARD HAWKINS, chemist, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Mr PRIDEAUX, officer of excise, of the same place.

Oct. 5, at Stepney meeting, by Mr Charles J. Hyatt, RICHARD, eldest son of Thomas FREELOVE, Esq., of White Horse street, Ratcliff, to RACHEL MATILDA, eldest daughter of Captain Robert HEPPENSTALL, Heath street, Commercial road.

DEATHS.

Count CHARLES JACQUES DUCHATEL, father of the Minister of the Interior, died on the 23rd ult., at his estate of Mirabeau, in the south of France, in the 93rd year of his age. Count Duchatel had formed part of the Council of Five Hundred. After the revolution of July he presided in the Chamber of Deputies, during several years, as its senior member, and was appointed a Peer of France in 1833.

Oct. 1, in South street, Exeter, aged 74, Mr WILLIAM TRIX, fuller. Mr Trix was one of the earliest advocates of reform in this city, and continued, during a long life, a consistent supporter of popular freedom.

Oct. 4, at Stony Stratford, Bucks, GEORGE WALLIS KNIGHTON, student of Stepney college, and only son of Mr Thos Knighton, of the above place, aged 21 years. His illness was short and painful, which he bore with patient submission to the Divine will.

The Duke of GRAFTON died on Saturday evening, at Euston hall, Suffolk, in the 85th year of his age. His eldest son, who succeeds to the title, is in his 54th year.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, October 4.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Blaenycoed chapel, Blaenycoed, Carmarthenshire.

BANKRUPTS.

ALEXANDER, GEORGE, Beaminster, Dorsetshire, innkeeper, Oct. 18, Nov. 14: solicitors, Messrs Newman and Co., Yeovil; Mr R. Raven, King's Bench, Temple, London; and Messrs Terrell and Roberts, Exeter.

CROXTON, GEORGE, Manchester, glass dealer, Oct. 18, Nov. 7: solicitors, Messrs Jaques and Edwards, 8, Ely place, London, and Mr William Christopher Chew, Manchester.

HOWARD, FRANK, 22, Tonbridge place, Hoxton, publisher, Oct. 15, Nov. 13: solicitor, Mr Bird, Lincoln's Inn fields.

METCALF, JOHN, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer, Oct. 18, Nov. 7: solicitors, Messrs Milne and Co., Temple, London, and Mr Samuel Ainsworth, Macclesfield.

SMITH, LENY DEIGHTON, SMITH, HENRY, and SMITH, GEORGE FREDERICK, Dulverton, Somersetshire, and Gutter lane, London, crape manufacturers, Oct. 9, Nov. 19: solicitor, Mr Kirkman, King William street.

TULLEY, ALFRED, Hackney, grocer, Oct. 15, Nov. 13: solicitors, Messrs Norton and Son, New street, Bishopsgate street.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Frost, Bristol, baker; final div. of 3d. in the pound, Oct. 16, or any subsequent Wednesday—J. May, Pickwick, Wiltshire, victualer; first div. of 3s. 1d. in the pound, Oct. 16, or any subsequent Wednesday—G. Taylor, Moreton in the Marsh, Gloucestershire, mercer; second div. of 6d. in the pound, and first div. of 6s. in the pound upon new proofs, Oct. 16, or any subsequent Wednesday—A. Gordon, W. Cartwright, and J. Blackett, Manchester, machine makers; first div. of 1s. 3d. in the pound, Oct. 15, or any subsequent Tuesday.

Tuesday, October 8th.

BANKRUPTS.

AKEHURST, ANN, East Malling, Kent, baker, Oct. 26, Nov. 12: solicitors, Messrs Selby and Makeson, Sergeant's inn, Fleet street.

BREZ, JOHN JAMES, of Chester, tailor, October 18, November 19: solicitors, Mr J. N. G. Thompson, Liverpool; Messrs Norris and Co., 19, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

BUTTERWORTH, THOMAS WILLIAM, Hulme, Lancashire, draper, October 19, November 8: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple; Messrs Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.

DANCASTER, JOHN, Brighton, Sussex, painter, October 15, November 13: solicitors, Messrs Galsworthy and Nichols, Cook's Court, Carey street.

FLEETHAM, SAINT ANDREW, Hartlepool, Durham, grocer, October 15, November 26: solicitors, Messrs Meggison and Pringle, King's road, London, and Messrs Wilson and Turnbull, Hartlepool.

PELLISSIER, ADELE, 12, Bentinck terrace, Regent's park, lodging-house keeper, October 23, November 26: solicitor, Mr Christmas, Raymond buildings.

PRIOR, JOHN, and BRADY, HENRY, Kingston-upon-Hull, brush manufacturers, Oct. 18, Nov. 13: solicitors, Messrs Willis and Co., Tokenhouse yard, London; Messrs Colbeck and Thompson, Hull; and Messrs Horsfall and Harrison, Leeds.

PUGSLEY, DANIEL, 15, Great Distaff lane, City, warehouseman, October 15, November 13: solicitors, Messrs Sole, Aldermanbury.

RIGMAIDEN, EDWARD, Liverpool, wine and spirit dealer, Oct. 18, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs Chester and Co., 11, Staple inn, London, and Mr John Hodgson, Liverpool.

ROSKELL, NICHOLAS, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 21, Nov. 13: solicitors, Messrs Sharpe and Co., 41, Bedford row, London, and Messrs Lowndes and Co., Liverpool.

TRISTRAM, JOB, Two Mile houses, Nottinghamshire, beerhouse keeper, Oct. 25, Nov. 13: solicitors, Messrs Baxter, Lincoln's Inn fields, London; Mr Henry Wells, Nottingham; and Messrs Payne and Co., Leeds.

WANOSTROCHT, NICHOLAS, Blackheath hill, Kent, boarding housekeeper, Oct. 26, Nov. 19: solicitor, Mr Richard Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street.

WEST, FREDERICK HENRY, 197, High street, Shoreditch, licensed victualer, Oct. 15, Nov. 21: solicitor, Mr Swan, Great Knightrider street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COLSTON, JOHN, Greenock, physician, Oct. 14, Nov. 8.

SCOTT, JOHN, Perth, ironmonger, Oct. 15, Nov. 5.

SINCLAIR, THOMAS, and Co., Eskside, Musselburgh, hair manufacturers, Oct. 10, Nov. 9.

TAIT, GEORGE DUDGEON, Leith, flesher, Oct. 15, Nov. 12.

TULLOH, ROBERT, Fort George, merchant, Oct. 14, Nov. 3.

DIVIDEND.

Peter Blanchford, of Plymouth, miller, further dividend of 13-16ths of a penny in the pound, payable any day after the 14th of October.

BRITISH FUNDS.

There is not much business doing in the funds at present; the market is, however, very firm, and prices of consols continue above par.

	Wed.	*Thur.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*
3 per cent. Consols	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Ditto for Account..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 per cents Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per cts. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per cent....	102⅞	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities...	12⅛	—	—	—	12⅛	—
Bank Stock.....	210	—	—	—	210	210
India Stock.....	288	288½	—	—	—	285
Exchequer Bills...	76pm	74pm	76pm	76pm	74pm	74pm
India Bonds	96pm	94pm	96pm	96pm	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	114	Mexican	36
Belgian	104½	Peruvian	26
Brazilian	88	Portuguese 5 per cents	81
Buenos Ayres	36½	Ditto 3 per cents	49
Columbian	14½	Russian	118
Danish	89	Spanish Active	24½
Dutch 2½ per cents	62¼	Ditto Passive	6
Ditto 5 per cents	99	Ditto Deferred	14

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	79	London & Birm. ½ Shares	25
Birmingham & Gloucester	108	London and Brighton ..	47
Blackwall	7	London & CroydonTrunk	17
Bristol and Exeter	78	London and Greenwich	10
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	23
Eastern Counties	18	Manchester and Leeds	126
Edinburgh and Glasgow	66	Midland Counties	110
Grand Junction	219½	Ditto Quarter Shares ..	—
Great North of England..	122	Midland and Derby	80
Great Western	145	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	83	South Eastern and Dover	40
Ditto Fifths	26	South Western	77
London and Birmingham	218	Ditto New	11

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Oct. 7.

There was a large arrival of wheat after Monday last week, and a fair show of land-carriage samples from the near counties to-day, the condition and quality of which were rather better than last Monday. The finest runs were taken off at about last week's currency, but the trade then became very slow, and it was only at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter that any clearance could be made of middling or inferior descriptions, a quantity of which remained unsold. In foreign but very little business has been done.

Fine malting barley dearer, but no improvement could be realised on any other description.

A good many cargoes of Irish oats fresh in. Old corn has maintained prices; but the sellers have been obliged to give way a little to effect any clearance of new oats.

In consequence of the fall in the duty, bonded beans are held at 1s. advance, but free are not dearer.

English boiling peas and maple grey are 1s. higher, and foreign are held at full prices.

	s.		s.		s.		s.
Wheat, Red New ..	41	to	46	Malt, Ordinary ..	46	to	56
Fine	44	..	51	Pale	60	..	64
White	43	..	48	Rye	28	..	32
Fine	50	..	55	Peas, Hog	28	..	31
Flour, per sack	33	..	47	Maple	30	..	33
Barley	24	..	27	Boilers	32	..	37
Malting	30	..	37	Beans, Ticks.....	30	..	33
	s.		s.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.			
Beans, Pigeon	32	to	36	Wheat	20s.		0d.
Harrow	31	..	33	Barley	3		0
Oats, Feed	18	..	20	Oats	6		0
Fine	21	..	22	Rye	7		6
Poland	21	..	23	Beans	5		6
Potato	21	..	23	Peas	9		6
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 4.				AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.			
Wheat	45s.		9d.	Wheat	47s.		9d.
Barley	34		5	Barley	35		0
Oats	20		5	Oats	20		5
Rye	37		3	Rye	35		7
Beans	36		8	Beans	37		1
Peas	33		0	Peas.....	33		8

SEEDS.

There were several parcels of new canaryseed offering; the quality was various, some being fine, but the greater portion inferior: holders were generally unwilling to take the prices offered. Mustardseed was in short supply, and about 1s. per bushel dearer. The season for sowing winter tares is drawing to a close: this article was not much inquired for to-day.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	52s. to 58s.	English, red....	—s. to —
Baltic, ditto	— .. —	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ditto, crushing ..	38 .. 42	Flemish, pale ..	— .. —
Medit. & Odessa	38 .. 40	Ditto, fine.....	— .. —
Hempseed, small ..	35 .. 38	New Hamb., red	— .. —
Large	— .. —	Ditto, fine.....	— .. —
Canary, new	55 .. 58	Old Hamb., red	— .. —
Extra	56 .. 60	Ditto, fine.....	— .. —
Carraway, old	44 .. 46	French, red	— .. —
New.....	48 .. 53	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ryegrass, English	— .. —	Coriander	15 .. 18
Scotch	— .. —	Old	— .. —
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	12 .. 17	English, new ..	23*l.* to 25*l.*
White	14 .. 18	Linseed cakes	
Trefoil.....	— .. —	English	10*l.* 10s. to 11*l.*
Old	— .. —	Foreign.....	6*l.* 15s. to 7*l.*
Tares, new....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Oct. 7.

There was a lively demand for Irish butter in the early part of last week, and a large business was done at a further advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt.; but the market towards the close became rather dull, and prices not so strongly supported. Dutch 100s. to 102s. per cwt. For bacon there was a slow and somewhat limited demand; price about 1s. per cwt. lower. There is nothing new to report of lard, hams, or bale and tierce middles.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 7.

The market is steady at about last week's rates, but there is very little doing, except in the finer descriptions, for which there is a fair sale at good rates. The inferior and middling sorts are considered too high apparently.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 7.

Although there was a fair number of both town and country buyers in attendance, the beef trade was as dull as we ever remember it. The few prime Scots offering were, however, mostly disposed of, at last week's prices; but those of all other breeds suffered an abatement of quite 2d. per 8lbs, and nearly 400 head left the market unsold. The foreign stock on sale comprised 15 beasts and 20 sheep. The former sold at from 16*l.* 10s. to 18*l.*; the latter, 24s. to 29s. per head. The numbers of sheep were again very large, owing to which the mutton trade was excessively heavy. A few of the primest downs produced 4s. per 8lbs, but the value of all other kinds of sheep was decidedly lower. There was a very dull sale for calves, the supply of which was rather scanty, at barely last week's currencies. In pigs next to nothing was doing, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal.....3s.	4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	2 6 .. 4 0	Pork.....3	0 .. 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	651	6,110	248	363
Monday	4,170	36,240	100	380

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 7.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s.	2d.	to 2s.	6d.	Inf. Mutton	2s.	4d. to	2s. 8d.
Middling do	2	6	.. 2	8	Mid. ditto	2	10 ..	3 4
Prime large	2	10	.. 3	0	Prime ditto	3	6 ..	3 8
Prime small	3	2	.. 3	4	Veal	3	4 ..	4 2
Large Pork	2	4	.. 3	4	Small Pork	3	6 ..	4 0

COTTON.

Cotton continues in fair demand, and in the early part of the week full prices were obtained; but during the last few days the market has been dull, and closes heavily at last week's quotations of America. Egyptian is in moderate demand, and very heavy of sale. Brazil is also in limited request, and barely supports former rates. In Surat a fair business is going on, but it is freely supplied at previous quotations. 2,500 American and 200 Egyptian were forwarded unsold during last month. The sales of the week amount to 24,970 bales, including 1,400 American on speculation, and 1,160 American and 210 Surat for export.

WOOL.

There is no variation in this branch of trade. Sales still continue very limited, but without producing any sensible effect on prices, and quotations are unaltered. The imports of wool into London during the past week were only 264 bales, viz., 144 from Turkey, and 120 from Germany. The public sales are still in progress, and are going off satisfactorily, on the whole.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Oct. 5.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow ..	72s. to 80s.	New Clover Hay ..	90s. to 126s.
New ditto	— .. —	Old ditto	— .. —
Useful Old ditto ..	85 .. 98	Oat Straw	28 .. 30
Fine Upland ditto	100 .. 105	Wheat Straw	30 .. 32

COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 7.

Stewart's, 23s. 0d.; Hetton's, 22s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 23s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 235.

GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

INDIGO.—The public sales, consisting of 12,951 chests, commenced this day. Prices range 3d. to 4d. per lb. lower than in the last (July) sales. The attendance of foreign and home trade buyers was very small, and the biddings languid.

SUGAR.—The total purchases amount to 650 hhds and tierces, at very full rates, including 150 hhds Barbadoes sold by auction. Good to fine yellow sold at 58s. 6d. to 65s.; low to middling, 54s. to 58s. per cwt. In refined goods there was not much doing. Standard lumps selling at 74s. and brown grocery at 75s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—250 bags of Ceylon plantation sort sold at rather easier rates; fine fine ordinary fetched 63s. to 68s.; Pea Berry 80s. to 81s. per cwt.

RICE.—1,700 bags of Madras, in auction, sold at full prices, Yellowish white fetched 10s. 6d. to 11s. per cwt; sea damaged ranged between 6s. to 9s. per cwt

Advertisements.

TO LINEN DRAPERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, in a large Market Town, within 20 miles of London, a most compact little concern in the DRAPERY, HOSIERY, and HABERDASHERY Trades, entirely Ready Money. To any young Man with a capital of about £700 this presents a rare opportunity to commence in a safe business. Address (pre-paid) to H. O. M., 18, Bread street, Cheapside, London.

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DODSON'S PATENT MILK BUISCUITS and BISCUIT POWDER for INVALIDS and INFANTS' FOOD, ARROW ROOT and PRESBURG WINE BISCUITS, by the same preparation as his unfermented white and brown bread, biscuits, cakes, &c. (without yeast or leaven). They have been found to strengthen the most delicate when all other means have failed: upwards of 250 distinguished Physicians and Surgeons, including twelve who attend the Queen and Royal Family, have honoured the Patentee with their testimony to the value of the above process. The Milk Biscuits are sold in canisters, 2s. each; the Biscuit Powder, in canisters, 1s. 2d. each. "The Presburg Wine Biscuits are most certainly of an incomparable excellence."—*Dr Birkbeck.* "We recommend our dyspeptic friends to try Mr Dodson's unfermented bread."—*See Medico-Chirurgical Review, July*, 1840. Edited by Dr J. Johnson, Physician to the late King; and H. J. Johnson, Esq., Lecturer on Anatomy. Families going abroad are earnestly recommended to take a supply of the Captains, Abernethy, and Meal Biscuits, likewise the Milk Biscuits and Biscuit Powder, which being manufactured by the patent process will be found invaluable, and if kept in their packages no changes of climate will affect them.

H. DODSON, Patentee of the Unfermented Bread, and wholesale export Biscuit baker, purveyor by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, 98, Blackman street, Southwark. A liberal discount allowed to merchants and captains.

"6, *Union street, Borough, February* 24, 1842.

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"A young married lady who had been much reduced in strength, and had lost flesh considerably in nursing her first child, did not appear, after weaning it, to recover as had been expected. Some weeks having elapsed, she was induced to make use of your unfermented bread, and recovered considerably; at the end of about three months she discontinued it, when her health again declined; but resuming its use (which is now about six months) she again regained her flesh and strength. In this case there were no dyspeptic symptoms, but simply deficient nutrition. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"Mr H. Hodson. G. H. BARLOW, M.D."

☞ One case only is inserted for want of room.

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	Per doz.		Per doz.
Port, old bottled ..	36s. and 42s.	Bucellas	32s.
Do., six years in bottle....	48s.	Sherry (excellent dinner wine)	28s.
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